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ABSTRACT

Chachoengsao Province and Lampang Province were selected in 1976 as sites for an "action survey" to identify appropriate program areas for rural women so that governmental and voluntary agencies could be assisted in planning. During December 994 families and 1,272 women (ranging from 15-70 years old) were surveyed. Interviews were conducted by 30 teachers and community development workers from the two provinces. Findings involved rural Thai women in particular and the rural Thai situation in general. The illiteracy rate was highest among women, but the situation was improving. The first priority of the rural Thai women surveyed was her family. Since women control the money, functional non-formal education programs should be established to train women to increase their earning capacity or decrease their family expenses, with careful attention being given to providing the kinds of training women want. It would be appropriate to train or advise women in money management, family budgeting, and the implications of borrowing money and high-interest credit. Villagers need to know how to access government services, and agencies need to be concerned with Thailand's future farmer supply as well as support for small farmers and seeking a solution to the water storage problem. (BRR)

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SURVEY REPORT

"STATUS OF THAI WOMEN IN TWO RURAL AREAS"

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The survey on the "Status of Thai Women in Two Rural Areas" provided a special opportunity for many different people and organizations to work together. This survey report is the result of many people's efforts. It is not possible to mention everyone who has assisted in the survey, but I would like to name a few of the people and organization without which this survey could not have taken place.

We are grateful, first of all, to USAID in Thailand and the Women in Development Section of USAID in Washington which provided the opportunity for this survey by giving financial assistance and Dr.Robert Smail and Ms.Lawan Ratanaruang of USAID who gave support throughout the project.

The National Council of Women of Thailand had the good fortune of using the expertise of seven professors from the Faculty of Social Administration of Thammasat University to actually implement the survey. Associate Professor Nantanee Jayasut coordinated and directed the entire survey as the Project Director. The other energetic and capable members of the survey team include Associate Professor Chira Sakornpan, a Project Consultant; Ms.Sukhana Sathienswasdi and Ms.Suthinee Santaputra, the two Assistant Project Directors; and Assistant Professor Natchai Tantisuk, Mr.Chalit Thongplew, and Mr.Direk Tengchamroom. They carried out the survey during their summer break and then at odd hours while they were teaching a full schedule at the Faculty of Social Administration.

The Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters of the United States of America sent Ms.Constance Woodberry to assist as a Project Consultant. Ms.Joyce Rasmussen, also of the Overseas Education

Fund, gave many constructive suggestions at the beginning of the project. Ms.Cornelia Dellenbaugh came to the project's aid and managed all the details of organizing and processing the data through the computer. We are grateful for IBM's assistance in the computer work.

Professor Wimolsiri Jamnarnwej, Minister of State Universities, and her team from the Faculty of Law of Chulalongkorn University the original survey team (before the Thai government changed in October 1976) selected Lampang and Chachoengsao as the survey sites, made the original contacts and did some of the groundwork for the survey.

The Thailand Information Center at Chulalongkorn University, The National Statistics Office, and the Accelerated Rural Development Office of the Ministry of Interior were all invaluable in providing relevant information about the status of Thai women.

In both Chachoengsao and Lampang the governors and their wives were of great assistance not only by giving their official support to the project, but by their friendliness and hospitality. The Women's Cultural Organizations, the Provincial Community Development Divisions, and the local media, including the press and radio in both provinces and the television station in Lampang, were very supportive.

The interviewers, a group of thirty teachers and community development workers in Chachoengsao and Lampang who surveyed each of the 994 families and 1,272 women were a wonderful group of people to work with. They learned surveying techniques quickly and thoroughly. They were enthusiastic about learning more about their own environment and the thoughts and attitudes of the people of their own province. Finally, the people who deserve the greatest thanks are the villagers who opened their homes and hearts to the interviewers. Their cooperation was invaluable. Hopefully the projects and programs which follow-up the survey to meet the needs expressed by the villagers will be an appropriate way to thank them.

On behalf of the National Council of Women of Thailand I wish to thank again all the people and organizations mentioned above and the many people not mentioned who cooperated with and supported us in this project. Hopefully this will be another step towards improving the role of Thai women in the development process.

Sumalee Chartikavanij.

(Khunying Sumalee Chartikavanij)

President

National Council of Women of Thailand

September 14, 1977

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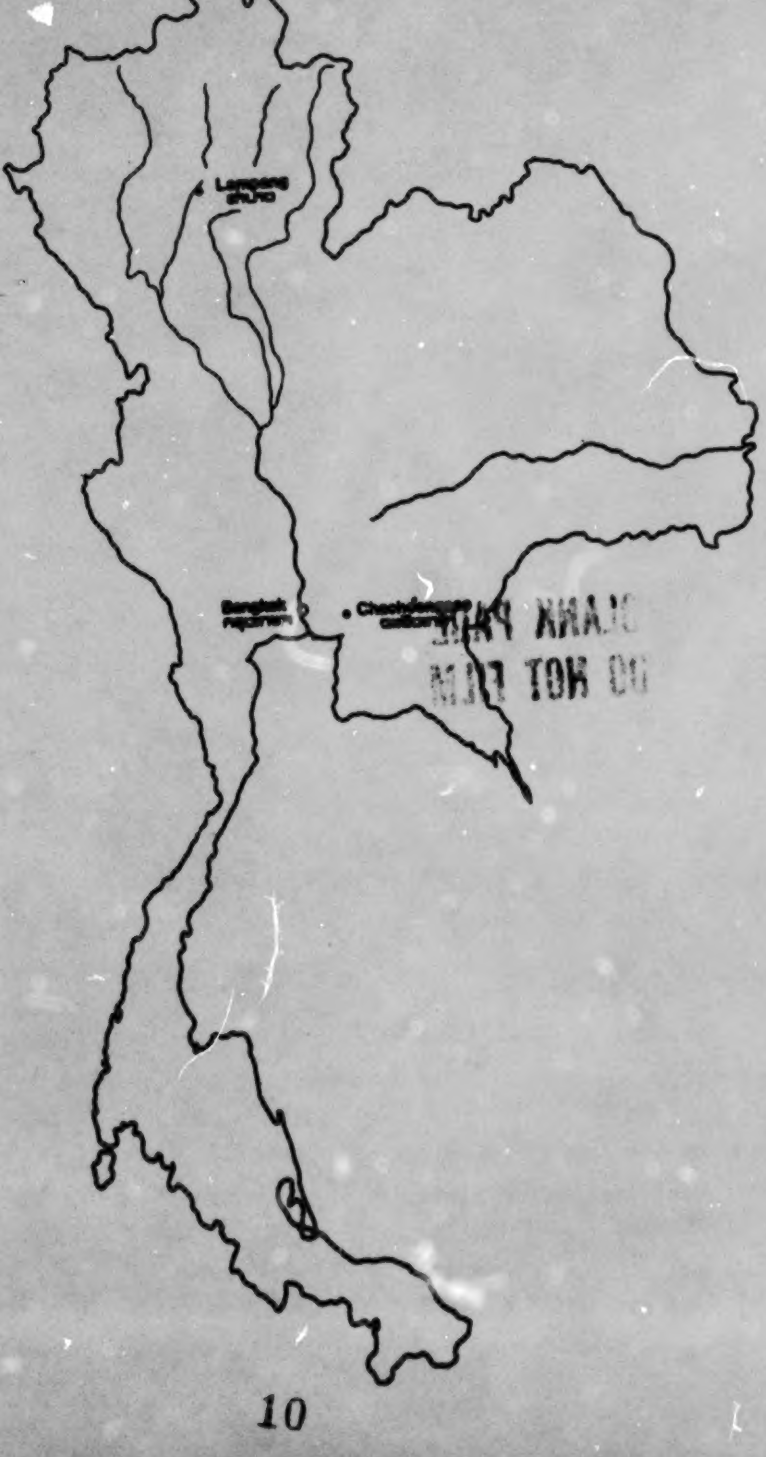
Lampang
Bangkok
Chachoengsao

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSES

In September, 1976 The National Council of Women of Thailand (NCWT) signed a contract with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in Thailand to do a survey of the "Status of Women in Rural Sectors of Thailand". The NCWT's interest in this data stems from a desire to identify appropriate program areas for rural women since their organization is now focusing on bettering the lives of Thai women in rural areas. USAID initiated this survey not only to obtain data which would be the basis for developing programs to meet rural Thai women's needs, but also to help clarify the impact all USAID programs in rural Thailand may have upon rural women.

It is hoped that this survey report will be useful to the Royal Thai Government on national, provincial, and village levels, to USAID, and to many private voluntary organizations, both international and Thai in developing further studies and strategies to improve the status of rural Thai women in order that they can contribute more to the country's development.

HISTORY OF THE SURVEY

Professor Wimolsiri Jamnarnwej and the original survey team from the Faculty of Law at Chulalongkorn University worked during July and August, 1976 organizing, selecting the provinces to be surveyed, and making contacts for the survey. After the government changed on October 6, 1976 and Professor Wimolsiri became the Minister of State Universities, Associate Professor Nantanee Jayasut and a team of professors and lecturers from the Faculty of Social Administration of Thammasat University accepted the challenge of carrying out the survey. The sites selected for the field survey were Chachoengsao Province, in Thailand's central plains, and Lampang Province in the north.

The survey team, which from March to September, 1977 also included a program consultant from the Overseas Education Fund, felt the highest priority of the survey was that it be an "action survey", that the data be put to use to serve the villagers and the communities where the data was collected. Because usefulness was uppermost in the team's mind, a meeting was held in January with representatives of government and private agencies to ask for their suggestions in making up the questionnaire. What questions would their agency be particularly interested in? What questions would be useful to their agency? Another meeting was held in July, again with representatives from various agencies, to find out what particular cross tabulations on the data would be useful to their agency and to brainstorm ways of using the information. To encourage people from all levels to use and be interested in the data and to clarify the purpose of the survey, national press and radio carried news about the survey, the local radio stations and newspapers in Chachoengsao and Lampang publicized the purpose and schedule of the survey, and the television and radio in Lampang broadcast an interview with Project Director Nantanee Jayasut about the survey. The National Council of Women, an umbrella organization for ninety-one women's organizations throughout Thailand, kept its member organization for ninety-one women's organizations throughout Thailand, kept its member organizations informed about the progress of the survey through their publications and at their annual general meeting. At the time of this writing, September, 1977, the NCWT has already planned projects to meet some of the needs expressed by women surveyed.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THAI WOMEN

(The following statements will be discussed in detail in the main body of the report.)

Thailand's labor force is 45% women and 55% men. This is the highest percentage of women in the labor force in the asian region. The large majority of the women labor force are "unskilled" laborers, including such occupations as farming, raising animals, and doing various part-time jobs and/or factory work. Thai women, particularly in the rural areas, have never been exclusively housewives. They are not at all ashamed to be working and they are recognised as being indispensable to the family labor force.

Until 1920 very few women in Thailand had any formal education. The monks taught only boys at the temples. It is clear from looking at the numbers in this survey of graduates from various levels of education that the education available to women improved considerably about fifty years ago. Recently, within the last decade, there seems to have been more opportunities for both girls and boys from rural areas to study to a higher level.

Now the numbers of men and women receiving graduate degrees in Thailand are almost equal, although in the primary and secondary schools there are still significantly fewer girls attending school than boys. (See the General Statistics About Thailand's Population in Appendix I.)

Legally Thai women have equal status with Thai men since the Civil and Commercial Code Amendment Act (Number 8) of October 5, 1976. Thai women and men have had the right to vote and to run for elections since 1932 when Thailand acquired her first constitution. Before 1932, men were allowed to have more than one wife. Before October, 1976 women needed the written consent of their husbands to carry out any business agreements or even procure a passport. Although laws have changed and according to the law, women are now equal, old attitudes remain among both men and women. For example, besides working in the fields, a Thai woman does the housework, cooks the meals, and is considered responsible for bringing up the children. Another example is that there are still men who have more than one wife.

National surveys have indicated that Thai parents prefer to have a child of each sex rather than two of either sex.[1] The daughter works in the home and has the responsibility of taking care of the parents when they are sick and/or old. The son carries the family name and does the heavy work in the fields. These are some of the traditional roles of rural women and men in Thai families. Another tradition, skill true in the majority of rural Thai families is that women keep the family's money. If the family has money left over after meeting the family's needs, the wife may have some power. More often, however, there is not enough money and this gives her the responsibility of making the money streatch to cover family expenses. Women are involved in family decision-making and have important responsibilities within the family, but outside the family Thai women have not been well-represented in the community, district, provincial, or national decision-making arenas.

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1. World Fertility Survey, Report # 1, The Survey of Fertility in Thailand, Country Report, Volume 1, Institute of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University and Populations Survey Division, National Statistical Office, Bangkok, 1977, p. 2.

A rural woman, however, has an extremely productive role in the village as an indispensable farmer, a responsible guardian of the family's income, a decision-maker, and the prime person responsible for the welfare of both her children and her parents. There is no need for identity crisis or lack of feeling useful. Her roles are, in some cases, different from those of men, but they are not necessarily inferior.

The vast majority of rural Thai farmers are not making the income they feel is necessary to provide for their children's food, clothing, and education or for their own security in retirement. For most rural women and men the main concern is to find the means to financially support their families. Therefore, a woman's problems and needs are directly related to the problems and needs of her family. They can not be separated. Women's liberation is a foreign concept to all rural Thai women and most urban women. The first priority, out of necessity, is the welfare of her family. One way to meet the felt needs of rural Thai women is to improve her income earning capacity so that she can contribute more to the family and her community. Another way is to improve the communities in which rural women are living and thereby raise the standard of living for both women and men. The optimum situation would be to have both of these developments happening at once.

A WORD OF CAUTION

It is very difficult to generalize about Thai women, just as it is difficult to generalize about women in western countries. The women of Thailand's four regions (north, south, northeast, and central plains) have different food habits, languages, and in some cases, different cultures.

Rural and urban women are raised in different societies. Many roles, traditions, and attitudes change when a society moves from agricultural to non-agricultural status. A thorough study of he status of urban women (including women of provincial capitals) is desirable. This report is exclusively about rural Thai women. However, there are two sections, The Legal Status of Women, Chapter V, and the General Statistics about Thailand's Population, Appendix I, which answer some of the questions asked in a questionnaire from USAID.

The report is primarily an analysis of the survey findings. However, there are two sections, The Legal Status of Women, Chapter V, and the General Statistics about Population, Appendix I which answer some of the questions asked in USAID's questionnaire. This information was not gathered during the field survey and it pertains to all Thai women, not only rural women. Other studies have been read and occasionally are introduced in the text to add a different perspective or substantiate particular issues. The survey took place in two provinces. There are seventy-two provinces in Thailand. Although some of the survey findings may be typical of rural Thai women, the sample of people surveyed does not warrant that these findings be generalized for all the women in the rural communities of Thailand.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The Provincial Office where the survey training was conducted and the survey team departed every morning during the survey.

ศาลากลางจังหวัด ซึ่งใช้เป็นสถานที่ฝึกพนักงานสัมภาษณ์ และทุกเช้าก่อนออกเดินทางเข้าสู่หมู่บ้าน คณะผู้สำรวจและพนักงานสัมภาษณ์จะพบกันที่นี่

Chapter I

SURVEY SCOPE, METHODOLOGY, AND LIMITATIONS

Selection of Sites

This survey was conducted in twenty villages, ten villages in Chachoengsao Province and ten villages in Lampany Province. The twenty villages, from ten districts, were selected for the following reasons:

1. The community had not been recently surveyed.
2. The community had more than fifty families, but less than three hundred families.
3. The villages are "safe" and accessible by road.

The villages selected include.

Chachoengsao Province

Village	District
1. Ban Bang Sa Muk Mu 1	Bang Pa Kong
2. Ban Bang Chag Mu 13	Bang Pa Kong
3. Ban Don Sri Nonda	Ban Pho
4. Ban Sam Kaw	Ban Pho
5. Ban Dharn Phood	Panom Sarakham
6. Ban Khok Hua Khao	Panom Sarakham
7. Ban Bang Khanark Mu 7	Bang Nam Priew
8. Ban Mon Thong Mu 3	Bang Nam Priew
9. Ao Chang Lai Mu 4	Bang Kla
10. Ban Tang Karm Mhi	Bang Kla

Lampang Province

Village	District
1. Ban Sob Mum	Mae Moh
2. Ban Hua Fai	Mae Moh
3. Ban Pong Luang	Serm Ngarm
4. Ban Sri Lang Ka	Serm Ngarm
5. Ban Hua Tae	Ko Kha
6. Ban Sala Luang	Ko Kha
7. Ban Mai Lao Yao	Jae Hom
8. Ban Pan	Jae Hom
9. Mu 1	Mae Tha
10. Mu 5	Mae Tha

The fifty houses surveyed in each village were picked randomly.

Preparation of the Questionnaires

The questionnaires were designed after consulting a number of different resources. These include the USAID questionnaire, former questionnaires which had been used by the team members and other individuals, and suggestions from the representatives of private and government agencies who attended the January meeting specifically to add their comments to the first draft of the questionnaires.

To test both the ease with which the villagers would understand the questions and the thoroughness of the questionnaires a pre-test was conducted with six families in each of four villages which had been chosen for the survey. Two of the villages were in Chachoengsao Province, two villages were in Lampang. There were then revisions and clarifications made on the questionnaires as a result of the pre-test experience.

There are three questionnaires. The first questionnaire was answered by the head of the household, defined here as the person who has the major responsibility for earning money to support the family. The second questionnaire was designed for the wife of the household head and all women in the household between the ages of fifteen and forty-nine who were present on the day of the survey. The third questionnaire, focusing on the resources and services available in the village, was answered by the village headman. The first two questionnaires are included, with the tabulations for each question, in Appendix II at the end of this report. Information from the third questionnaire is used in writing up Chapter II, Community Profile.

Training the Interviewers

Three day training sessions were conducted in both Chachoengsao and Lampang. During the three days the schedule centered around the following activities:

1. explaining the purpose and use of the survey
2. clarifying all questions on both of the questionnaires which the interviewers used in the field survey
3. giving the interviewers the opportunity to survey each other with the questionnaires in order to gain confidence in using the questionnaires and to understand how is feels to be surveyed
4. teaching interviewing and observation techniques
5. developing a team spirit among the interviewers and the survey team members.

There were a total of sixty interviewers, thirty from each province. The majority (73%) of these interviewers are teachers in the public school system, the other 27% are community development workers. There were fewer, only 43%, women than men interviewers.

Field Survey

In December, 1976 most of the villages were visited personnally by at least two survey team members, in order to explain the purpose of the survey to the village headman, his assistant, or the principal of the village school, and to ask for their cooperation. A letter was then sent to the two Provincial Governors requesting that he or one of his staff contact each village headman to: 1. make a map of the village indicating all houses with their house numbers, paths, and any other buildings or structures of importance in the village (two sample maps are in Appendix III), 2. provide a center in the village to be used the day of the survey for keeping questionnaires, lunches, and water, and 3. contact each family which had been selected for interviewing and ask that they be at their home the day of the interview or inform a neighbor or relative where they can be found that day. The cooperation from both the governors district officer and the village headman in the above areas assured that the survey went smoothly and almost all interviewees were at home on the day of the survey. The survey was conducted during the dry season (April and May) when there is not as much work in the fields. This meant that the villagers were more available for interviewing than they might have been at other times of the year.

Thirty interviewers and the survey team departed from the Provincial Offices every morning during the survey. One village, that is fifty household heads and approximately sixty-four women, was surveyed in one day. Each interviewer had from three to four interviews each day.

The interviewers were divided into five teams, with one of the survey team members as a leader for each team. Ten households were designated to each team for interviewing. The team leader, often with the person who had made the map or with a copy of the village map, walked with their entire team to each household to insure that the correct household was surveyed and to introduce the interviewers to the head of the household. In the event that the head of the household was not available for an interview the spouse of the household head was interviewed. Depending on the number of women to be surveyed in each household, the team leader might send two interviewers to one house or might interview one of the household members her/himself. When the interviews in one household were completed the interviewer delivered the finished questionnaires to the team leader for checking. The interviews were held at the interviewee's convenience, at his or her home or place of work when she/he was available. At the center provided in each community, the village headman or his assistant was interviewed with the third questionnaire in order to determine the community resources and services available.

All the interviewers were from the province where the survey took place and many of them lived in rural areas themselves, therefore they were comfortable talking with the villagers and friendly and considerate in their approach. The interviewers were asked to emphasize in each household that the survey data would be used in planning programs for provincial and/or national benefit, but that it would probably be at least a year or two, if ever, before any of this planning would effect them. Simply asking questions about needs and problems can make one expect that these problems will somehow be solved. Therefore the interviewers cautioned each interviewee not to raise their hopes or expectation.

Coding and Tabulations

So that the questionnaires would be organized, have an identification number for programming, and could be referred to easily, all the questionnaires were given numbers. The questionnaires, including 994 questionnaires type 1 (for the household head) and 1,272 questionnaires type 2 (for the wife of the head of the household and women in the household between the ages of fifteen and forty-nine) were given a household number. This was done so that responses of the husbands and the wives could be compared. In addition, the women's questionnaires (type 2) were given their own separate running numbers. A group of students at Thammasat University and the survey team coded all of the questionnaires from a Master Code Book.

The coded questionnaires were then sent to be keypunched and the simple frequencies were tabulated. As stated before, these frequencies, separated by province and then totalled, are in Appendix II at the end of this report. In order to more accurately analyze the data, about one hundred cross-tabulations were run on the data from each province. The purpose of these was to determine if there are any correlations between sex, attitude, education, occupation, income, etc. All of the cross-tabulations are not listed in this survey report. However, the tables which show a significant relationship between two factors or a trend over time are printed in the report in Chapters III and IV. The data was also separated by village so that this can be used by the provincial and local leaders in designing appropriate programs.

Limitations

> Interviews and questionnaires intrude as a foreign element into the social setting they would describe, they create as well as measure attitudes, they elicit atypical roles and responses, they are limited to those who are accessible and will cooperate, and the responses obtained are produced in part by dimensions of individual differences irrelevant to the topic at hand.[1]

In order that the survey have more depth, it would have been necessary to live in the villagers for one or two weeks during the three seasons (rainy, hot, and cold) to observe women's and men's daily schedule and habits. This was not possible to do because of a lack of time. Therefore the information presented in this report is only that which the interviewers and survey team were able to gather from interviews with the villagers and observations during the interviews and the day spent in the village.

Neighbors, spouse, relatives, and friends sometimes gathered around the interviewee while she/he was answering the survey questions. It is impossible to determine the difference this may have made in the respondents' answers.

It is very difficult to accurately measure the annual income of rural families. The method this survey used was to ask the villagers how

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1. Webb, Campbell, Schwartz, Sechrest, Unobtrusive Measures, Rand McNally and Company, Chicago, 1966, page 1.

much rice and other crops they produced and what other income earning activities they were involved in during the year, and to calculate with them how much annual income this represented. The income figure includes income contributed from all members of the family. However, there were some interviewees who could not remember the exact amount of crops produced. Also during the rainy reason many families eat frogs and fish which are caught in the fields. Leaves and bamboo shoots are gathered for daily consumption. Wood is collected form the forest and used to build houses and to make fires. None of these things could accurately be counted, though they certainly decrease the family's expenses. Therefore the income should be regarded as estimates rather than exact figures.

It should be kept in mind that almost all the villages surveyed are accessible by minibus (one village is accessible only by boat) and were within two hours driving distance of the provincial capitals. They are all indeed rural villages, but certainly there are less accessible villages, in both Chachoengsao and Lampang, whose needs might be more urgent, and those villages are not represented in this survey. Finally, as cautioned in the Introduction, the sample of villages surveyed can not be considered representative of rural areas of the entire country. There are differences in the living situations and attitudes between the people surveyed in Chachoengsao and Lampang. A study which included randomly selected sample populations from the northeast, the south, would have even more discrepancies, but would also be more representative of Thailand's rural women. The data from this survey, according to the laws of research statistics can only be considered representative of the villages which were surveyed.

Chapter II

COMMUNITY PROFILE

This chapter describes various resources and services found in the twenty villages which were surveyed and a brief description of the population.

Resources and Services

TABLE 1

Resources and Services

	Number of villages with the resource or service	
	Chachoengsao	Lampang
1. School with 4 grades	3	5
2. School with 7 grades	3	5
3. Health Center	1	0
4. Temple	8	9
5. Community center	0	5
6. Newspaper reading center	4	7
7. Market	0	3
8. Small dry goods store with few fresh vegetables or fruits	9	10
9. Roads to the village	9	10
10. Regular transportation	8	10
11. Recreation area	1	2
12. Electricity	4	4
13. Public water system	0	1

	Chachoengsao	Lampang
14. Water well	7	10
15. Post office	0	0
16. Part of the community development are	8	4
17. Agricultural extension services	4	9
18. Agricultural bank and cooperative services	1	5
19. Day care center	2	1
20. Rice mills	3	10
21. Small factory	1	2

(Chachoengsao = 10 villages, Lampang = 10 villages)

Some comments beyond Table 1 about the resources and services are necessary in order to have a more accurate picture of the areas surveyed. The one village in Chachoengsao which has no school sends their children to a neighboring village with a seven grade school. The principals of most of these schools have graduated from both tenth grade and a special course for educators.

The one health center is located in a village which is the sub-district capital. This health center is meant to serve the entire sub-district. Those villages which do not have a health center in their village reported that they walk or ride a bicycle from one to three kilometers to the closest health center.

The five villages in Lampang which have community centers also use those centers (large hollow wooden structures) as meeting places for the sub-district council. The newspaper reading center (smaller hollow wooden structures) are also occasionally used for meetings. The newspaper

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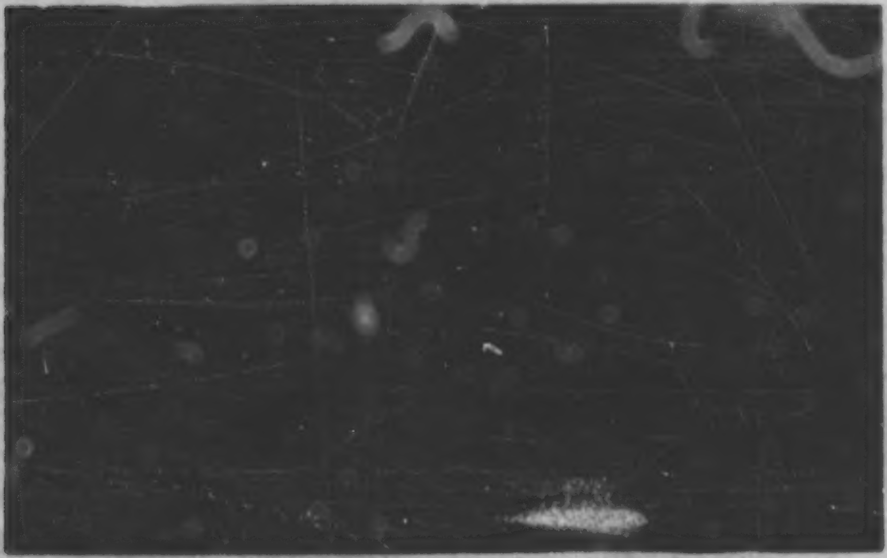
Public School in a village where the survey team temporarily used as a center for keeping questionnaires, village maps, water, lunch, etc.

คณะผู้สำรวจอาศัยใช้โรงเรียนในหมู่บ้านเป็นหน่วยปฏิบัติการ
ขณะเข้าสำรวจ



**Villagers use temple as their community center
and their recreational activities are occasionally held there.**

**ชาวบ้านใช้วัดเป็นสถานที่พบปะหรือประชุม
หรือจัดงานรื่นเริงในหมู่บ้านเป็นครั้งคราว**

Newspaper Reading Place in a village.

ที่อ่านหนังสือพิมพ์ประจำหมู่บ้าน

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Walk ways in most of the villages or village roads.

ถนนในหมู่บ้านที่ฉะเชิงเทราและลำปาง

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One village in Chachoengsao is accessible only by boat.

หมู่บ้านหนึ่งที่ฉะเชิงเทราต้องไปทางเรือ

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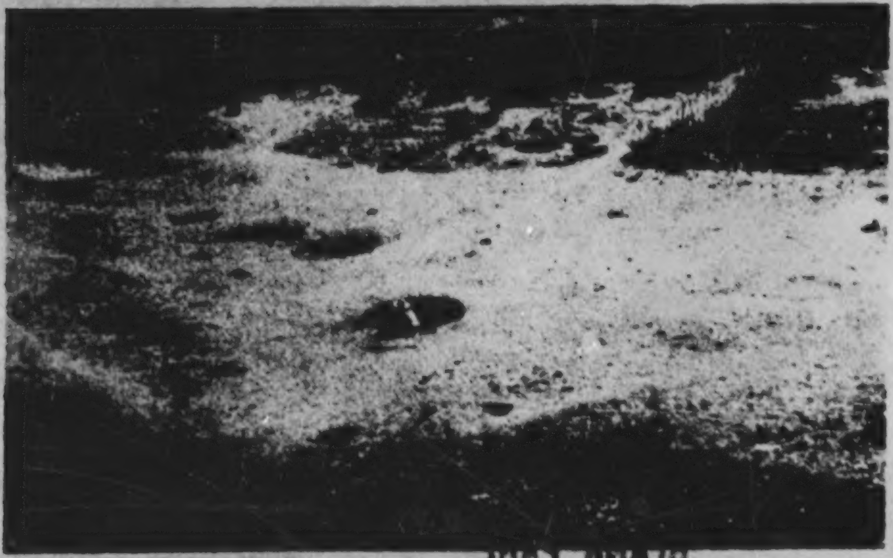
During dry season

the villagers fetch the water from a well in dry river.

ในฤดูแล้งชาวบ้านต้องลงไปตักน้ำจากบ่อซึ่งขุดไว้กลางแม่น้ำที่แห้งผาก



This is a playground in a village.

นี่แหละสภาพสนามเด็กเล่นในหมู่บ้าน

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

A rice mill in a village at Lampang.

โรงสีข้าวในหมู่บ้านที่ลำปาง

reading centers which do exist have either no newspapers or month-old newspapers.

Almost all of the villages are accessible by road. One village in Chachoengsao is accessible only by boat. Within the villages, however, most of the roads are very narrow, paths are wide enough for walking or driving bullock-draw carts. 90% of the villages have regular minibuses which go to the market daily. Villages which are 50 - 60 kilometers away from the market usually have very limited service, one early morning bus to the market and one evening bus back from the market.

The recreation areas refer to temporary movie theaters, or a cock-fighting ring. The villagers use the temple grounds for sports events and occasional fairs.

Although eight villages reportedly have electricity, very few villagers actually use the electricity for anything other than lights in the evening, if that. The few who can afford it have a fan, an electric iron, and/or a television.

The villagers who have a public water system reported that they still use the well water for drinking, they do not feel they can afford the cost of the pipe extension to their house from the public line. In Chachoengsao the villages which have wells reported that the wells are often useless during the dry season and therefore villagers drink rainwater. Only two villages (in Lampang) have spillover dams for small-scale irrigation.

Besides the rice mills mentioned there are a few other small private enterprises in the villages. In Lampang there is one small tobacco drying and processing factory and one factory which makes popcorn. In Chachoengsao there is one tapioca processing factory. These factories employ the local villagers.

There is no official post office, but there is a service which takes the bag of mail from the village headman's house weekly.

The Agricultural Extension Service occasionally sends personnel to give advice on using pestidies, curing animal diseases, planting crops, etc. They also initiate non-formal training groups to teach skills in such subjects as sewing, making handicrafts out of locally available materials, and nutrition. Agricultural banks and cooperatives which loan money to the farmers also go to the villages to give agricultural advice in order to encourage the farmers to borrow money and to give them skills which will also make it possible for them to pay back the money.

General Description of the Population

TABLE 2

Main Occupation of the Household Heads

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
	%	%	%
1. No occupation or retired	4	2	3
2. Plant rice in the family's rice fields	26	57	42
3. Hired to work in rice fields	8	3	5
4. Rent fields to plant rice	22	(1)	11
5. Plant rice in both rented field and the family's fields	5	1	3
6. Grow crops other than rice	5	18	12
7. Raise animals (pigs, chickens, ducks)	5	1	3
8. Work in the factory	1	1	1
9. Hired by others for many jobs	11	4	8

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
	%	%	%
10. Merchant	4	2	3
11. Craftsman or technician	2	2	2
12. Government civil servant	3	5	4
13. Home industries and handicrafts	2	1	1
14. Others	2	3	2
Total	100	100	100
	(N=495)	(N=499)	(N=994)

In both provinces the majority (61%) of the villagers are rice farmers. In Lampang most of the people who are rice farmers plant on their own land, in Chachoengsao 56% of these farmers rent fields are hired to work on others' fields. The remaining most popular primary occupations, as can be seen in Table 2, are growing crops other than rice, raising animals, and being hired by others to do jobs, such as building roads, carrying heavy loads, or driving a lorry. Note the differences in percentages between provinces in growing crops and being hired out.

In Lampang the majority (58%) of villagers earn between less than ฿2,000 and ฿7,499 (US$375.00) annually and in Chachoengsao the majority (58%) earn between ฿15,000 and over ฿33,000 (US$750.00 and over US$1,650.00) annually. Lampang is ninety kilometers south of Chiengmai, the second largest city in Thailand, and 642 kilometers from Bangkok. Chachoengsao is sixty kilometers from Bangkok, the capital and by far the largest city in Thailand. The average population of the villages surveyed in Lampang is 983 people, in Chachoengsao, 429 people. There are many similarities, however, in the two provinces. Therefore many of the tables in this chapter and following chapters will be calculated from the total population. All of the simple frequencies are divided by province in Appendix II.

In Chachoengsao the villages tend to be spread out, sometimes along a canal, with the rice fields behind the houses. In Lampang, the houses are built in clusters close together and the rice fields are around the clusters. Temples are located in the center of the village. In Lampang, 100% of the families are Thai Buddhists, in Chachoengsao 82% are Thai Buddhists and 18% are Chinese Buddhists. The households (68%) described themselves as nuclear families. However, the neighbors of most the families are in fact their parents or siblings. Therefore the influence of the family is still very strong. The average number of people living under one roof, of both provinces, is 5.3. The majority (57%) of the villages' inhabitants are under 25 years old. This figure includes only people living in the villages, not children who are living in Bangkok or Chiengmai attending school or working

TABLE 3

Working/Studying Status of the Population over 11 Years Old

	Male	Female
	%	%
1. Working	69	67
2. Not working	3	5
3. Studying	25	22
4. Retired/disabled	3	6
Total	100	100
	(N=2,274)	(N=2,302)

Table 3 shows clearly that the majority of villagers are working and contributing to the economic productivity of their families. There is little difference between women's and men's working status.

TABLE 4

Literacy Rate among the Population over 11 Years Old

	Male	Female
	%	%
1. Literate	87	72
2. Reading ability only	1	1
3. Illiterate	12	27
Total	100	100

The illiteracy rate is highest among women. As will be discussed in more detail in Chapter III, most of the people who have had no education are over thirty years old. Before were village schools, the men were taught at the village temples.

In both provinces almost all (over 97%) of the villagers have resided in that province since their birth. This survey did not try to determine how many people had actually left the areas, but it is obvious that very few people are moving into the village.

A Brief Description of the Women Interviewed*

The women interviewed, numbering 1,272, range in age from fifteen to over seventy years old. The majority of women fall between the ages of fifteen and forty-nine years old. Most (61%) of the interviewees are the wives of the household heads who were interviewed. 9% of the women are themselves household heads, meaning that they are responsible for financially supporting their families. Over 70% of the women interviewed are married and 88% of the married women were married between the ages of fifteen and twenty-four. The educational level of the interviewees is low, 63% have studied only one to four grades of school. Another 26% have never attended school. 5% of the women interviewed are students, all between the ages of fifteen and nineteen.

The main occupation of 73% of the women is agricultural-related, either tending crops, raising animals, or growing rice with their husbands and families on their own land, on rented land or on fields where they have been hired to work. From observation it is obvious that besides working in the fields, these women also have the responsibility of cooking, fetching the water, taking care of the house and children, and raising animals. Almost all (92%) of the interviewees (not including students) earn an income and the majority (54%) of these women earn it together with their families (from farming or conducting business together). Only 6% responded that being a housewife is their main job. Many of these housewives also work in the fields.

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* The tables for the percentages which are used throughout this section are in Appendix II, Part II.

The Financial Status of Families Interviewed

TABLE 5

Family Annual Income

(US$1.00=฿20.00)		Chachoengsao	Lampang
		%	%
1.	Less than ฿2,000	3	18
2.	฿2,000 - ฿2,999	3	10
3.	฿3,000 - ฿4,499	7	19
4.	฿4,500 - ฿5,999	4	11
5.	฿6,000 - ฿7,499	5	10
6.	฿7,500 - ฿8,999	4	6
7.	฿9,000 - ฿10,499	5	5
8.	฿10,500 - ฿11,999	4	2
9.	฿12,000 - ฿14,999	7	6
10.	฿15,000 - ฿17,999	8	2
11.	฿18,000 - ฿32,999	27	7
12.	฿33,000 and over	23	4
	Total	100	100
		(N=495)	(N=499)

Table V indicate the incomes in Lampang and Chachoengsao are quite different.

This income represents the money contributed by the entire family. The farming families usually (76%) have other jobs which are performed at times when there is not alot of work in the fields. Some of these jobs include growing crops other than rice, raising animals, and taking part-time employment.

TABLE 6

Amount of land owned

(2.5 rai = 1 acre)	Chachoengsao %	Lampang %
1. No land owned	39	5
2. Less than 1 rai	6	6
3. 1 - 3 rai	12	30
4. Over 3 - 5 rai	3	21
5. Over 5 - 10 rai	7	23
6. Over 10 - 30 rai	13	12
7. Over 30 - 50 rai	8	1
8. Over 50 rai	9	1
9. Land owned, but do not know specific amount	3	1
Total	100	100
	(N=495)	(N=499)

It is not the purpose of this paper to examine the differences between the provinces, however, financially there are some outstanding differences which should be kept in mind while reading through this report. As indicated in Table 6, the large majority of families in Lampang have their own land. In Chachoengsao 39% of the families do not possess land and the people who do own land seem to have a larger amount than the people in Lampang.

TABLE 7

Amount of money borrowed by the reason for borrowing

Reason	Under ฿3,000 %	฿3,000- ฿5,999 %	฿6,000- ฿11,999 %	฿12,000 and over %
	Amount borrowed			
1. Buy land	2	9	6	9
2. For occupation	51	74	77	81
3. Build or repair house	9	8	7	6
4. Family expenses	32	7	4	1
5. Other	6	2	6	3
Total	100	100	100	100
	(N=91)	(N=114)	(N=89)	(N=120)

Many more people in Chachoengsao (55% of the families) borrow money than in Lampang (24% of the families), the reason for borrowing it does correlate with the amount borrowed. It is the wealthier people in both provinces who borrow the most amount of money. Those people, as Table VI indicates, invest that money in their occupation. People borrowing smaller amounts are buying the necessities for their family (education, food, medicine, etc.) and for continuing their occupation, while the larger amounts represent an investment in equipment, fertiliser, or pesticides. The majority of people (55%) borrow money from cooperatives or banks. Only 16% borrow from a money lender. Another 23% borrow from friends or relatives. It's interesting to note that the majority (76%) of money lenders charge over 12% and the majority (55%) of "friends" and relatives also charge over 12%.

The Economic Role of Women

In the United States, 24.6 percent of women over the age of 15 are economically active; in Malaya, the figure is 29.9 percent, and in the Philippines it is 27.6 percent. In Thailand, however, 81.4 percent of women over 15 are reported as economically active with participation reaching 87.4 percent in the group aged 40-49.[1]

TABLE 8

Annual Income of Women Interviewed who Earn an Income

	%
1. Less than ฿2,000	14
2. B฿2,000 - ฿2,999	5
3. ฿3,000 - ฿4,499	7
4. ฿4,500 - ฿5,999	3
5. ฿6,000 - ฿7,499	3
6. ฿7,500 - ฿8,999	1
7. ฿9,000 - ฿10,499	2
8. ฿10,500 - ฿11,999	1
9. ฿12,000 - ฿14,999	2
10. ฿15,000 - ฿17,999	1
11. ฿18,000 - ฿32,999	4
12. ฿33,000 and over	2
13. Earn the income together with their family	54
14. Earn an income, but don't know how much	1
Total	100

(N=1,123)

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[1] Kenneth Maurer, et al, Marriage, Fertility, and Labor Force Participation of Thai Women, an Econometric Study, Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, 1973, p. 6

It is difficult to quantify accurately the economic contribution of rural Thai Women to their families and their communities, but it is certain that their contribution is necessary for the family's survival. In this section the most easily quantifiable contributions will precede the rest.

Of the women interviewed, only 8% (not including students) reported that they earn no income. Table 8 indicates that the majority of women earn income together with their families. The women who receive separate incomes on their own contribute part or all of it to their families. Many of the respondents who receive their own income also said they work with their families in the field.

TABLE 9

Main Occupation of the Women Interviewed

	%
1. None	3
2. Plant rice in the family's fields	54
3. Hired to work in rice fields	3
4. Rent fields to plant rice	1
5. Grow crops	12
6. Raise animals	3
7. Work in factory	(1)*
8. Home industries and handicrafts	(1)*
9. Civil servants and teachers	1
10. Merchant	5

	%
11. Housewife	6
12. Technician (hairdresser, dressmaker)	1
13. Student	5
14. Other	6
Total	100
	(N=1,272)

*(1) indicates that the percentage is more than 0.4% but less than 1.0%

One of the only differences between the percentages of the individual provinces, is that more women in Lampang grow crops than in Chachoengsao. Similar to the men the majority of women consider their occupation growing rice. When asked how they acquired the skills to do the job they are presently doing, 82% of the women (including only those who felt that they had indeed acquired skills) responded that their parents or older relatives had taught them. (The table with this percentage is in Appendix II, Part II, response number 13.) Without formal training, therefore, most of the women in the villages contribute to their families' economic status.

> Thailand's rate of female labor force participation is not exceptionally high in municipal areas. In non-municipal areas the rate is high because a). Thai village families divide up farm work in practical ways and b). it is regarded as shameful for a woman to report herself as working...One author has suggested that the reason why Thai village women are comparitively free to work and report themselves working is that Thai village society is both matrilocal and matrilinear. This name that young couples live in the wife's parents' farm.[1]

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1 - The Utilization of Labor in Thailand, National Statistical Office, Bangkok, 1975, page 7.

Chapter III

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN IN TWO RURAL AREAS

This chapter is divided into five sections:

1. A brief description of the interviewed women
2. The financial status of interviewed families
3. The economic role of women
4. The social status of women
5. The decision-making role of women

This chapter is primarily an analysis of data gathered from the 1,272 women interviewed in Chachoengsao and Lampang provinces. Information collected about the 5,345 family members is mentioned when applicable. Some nation-wide studies cited indicate that many of the survey findings are typical of rural Thailand. Other references simply provide additonal information or view points on the socio-economic role of women in rural Thai society.

Although the economic role and the social status of women are analysed in separate sections of this chapter, these are, in the daily life of these villagers, inseparable. In the same way Chapter III and Chapter IV are separated even though the attitude of women and men affect both the present socio-economic status of women in these areas and the future possibilities of changing their socio-economic status.

A Brief Description of the Women Interviewed

The 1,272 women interviewed range in age from fifteen to over seventy years, with the majority between the age of fifteen and forty-nine years. Most (61%) interviewees are the wives of the household heads who were interviewed. A few (9%) women are themselves household heads, meaning that they are responsible for the financial support of their families. Over 70% of the women are married and 88% of the married women were married between the ages of fifteen and twenty-four. The educational level of the interviewees is low: 63% have studied only one to four grades of school, another 26% have never attended school, and 5% are students between the ages of fifteen and nineteen.

The main occupation of 73% of the women is agricultural, either tending crops, raising animals, or growing rice with their husbands and families on land which they own, rent, or work as hired labourers. Besides working in the fields, these women also have the responsibility of cooking fetching the water, taking care of the house and children, and raising animals. Almost all (92%) of the interviewees (not including students) earn an income and the majority (54%) of these women earn it together with their families (from farming or conducting a business together). Only 6% answered that their main job is being a housewife. Many of these housewives also work in the fields.

The Financial Status of Families Interviewed

TABLE 5

Annual Family Income

(US$1.00=฿20.00)	Chachoengsao %		Lampang %	
1. Less than ฿2,000	3		18	
2. ฿2,000 - ฿2,999	3		10	
3. ฿3,000 - ฿4,499	7	22%	19	68%
4. ฿4,500 - ฿5,999	4		11	
5. ฿6,000 - ฿7,499	5		10	

	Chachoengsao		Lampang	
	%		%	
6. ฿7,500 - ฿8,999	4		6	
7. ฿9,000 - ฿10,499	5		5	
8. ฿10,500 - ฿11,999	4		2	
9. ฿12,000 - ฿14,999	7		6	
10. ฿15,000 - ฿17,999	8		2	
11. ฿18,000 - ฿32,999	27	50%	7	11%
12. ฿33,000 and over	23		4	
Total	100		100	
	(N=495)		(N=499)	

As Chapter II and Table 5 indicate the incomes in Lampang and Chachoengsao are quite different. This income represents the money contributed by the entire family. When the amount of fieldwork decreases most farming families (76%) have other jobs such as growing crops other than rice, raising animals, and taking part-time employment.

TABLE 6

Amount of Land Owned

(2.5 rai = 1 acre)	Chachoengsao		Lampang
	%		%
1. No land owned	39	45%	5
2. Less than 1 rai	6		6
3. 1 - 3 rai	12	22%	30
4. Over 3 - 5 rai	3		21
5. Over 5 - 10 rai	7		23

	Chachoengsao %		Lampang %	
6. Over 10 - 30 rai	13		12	
7. Over 30 - 50 rai	18	30%	1	14%
8. Over 50 rai	9		1	
9. Land owned, but do not know specific amount	3		1	
Total	100		100	
	(N=495)		(N=499)	

Though this paper does not propose to examine the differences between the provinces some of the outstanding financial differences should be kept in mind while reading it. While the majority (74%) of farmers in Lampang own between 1 and 10 rai, 30% of Chachoengsao families possess no land and the people who do own land seem to have a larger amount than the people in Lampang.

TABLE 7

Amount of Money Borrowed by the Reason for Borrowing

Reason	Amount borrowed Under 3,000 %	฿3,000- ฿5,999 %	฿6,000- ฿11,999 %	฿12,000 and over %
1. Buy land	2	9	6	9
2. For occupation	51	74	77	81
3. Build or repair house	9	8	7	6
4. Family expenses	32	7	4	1
5. Other	6	2	6	3
Total	100	100	100	100
	(N=91)	(N=114)	(N=89)	(N=102)

From other cross tabulations it is clear that wealthier people in both provinces borrow the most and, as Table 7 indicates, they invest that money in their occupation. People borrowing smaller amounts are buying the necessities for their family (education, food, medicine, etc.) and for continuing their occupation, while the larger amounts represent an investment in equipment, fertilizer, or pesticides. The majority (55%) borrow money from cooperatives or banks, while another 23% borrow from friends or relatives, and only 16% borrow from a money lender (in Tables in Appendix II). It's interesting that the majority of both money lenders (76%) and "friends" and relatives (55%) charge over 12% interest annually on borrowed money.

The Economic Role of Women

> In the United States, 24.6 percent of women over the age of 15 are economically active; in Malaya, the figure is 29.9 percent, and in the Philippines it is 27.6 percent. In Thailand, however, 81.4 percent of women over 15 are reported as economically active with participation reaching 87.4 percent in the group aged 40-49.[1]

It is difficult to accurately quantify the economic contribution of rural Thai women to their families and their communities, but their contribution is certainly necessary for the family's survival. In this section the more easily quantifiable contributions will precede the rest.

---

[1] Maurer et al, "Marriage, Fertility, and Labor Force Participation of Thai, an Economic Study", Rand Corpation, Santa Monica, 1973, page 6

TABLE 8

Annual Income of Women Interviewed Who Earn an Income

	%
1. Less than ₱2,000	14
2. ₱2,000 - ₱2,999	5
3. ₱3,000 - ₱4,499	7
4. ₱4,500 - ₱5,999	3
5. ₱6,000 - ₱7,499	3
6. ₱7,500 - ₱8,999	1
7. ₱9,000 - ₱10,499	2
8. ₱10,500 - ₱11,999	1
9. ₱12,000 - ₱14,999	2
10. ₱15,000 - ₱17,999	1
11. ₱18,000 - ₱32,999	4
12. ₱33,000 and over	2
13. Earn the income together with their family	54
14. Earn an income, but don't know how much	1
Total	100
	(N=1,123)

Only 8% of the women (not including students) reported that they earn no income. Table 8 indicates that the majority of women earn income together with their families. The women who receive separate incomes contribute part or all of it to their families. Many respondents who receive their own income also work with their families in the field.

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Rice field where the villages earn their living.

สภาพทุ่งนา ซึ่งเป็นที่ทำมาหากินของชาวบ้านที่ฉะเชิงเทราและลำปาง

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Women carrying their products to the market by boat.

ผู้หญิงนำผลผลิตจากหมู่บ้านไปขายที่ตลาดโดยทางเรือ

Chicken Farm of the villagers at Chachoengsao.

ฟาร์มเลี้ยงไก่ของชาวบ้านที่ฉะเชิงเทรา

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Dress-Making makes a good income.

Thirty one percent of the interviewed women primarily choose sewing for their training.

ช่างตัดเสื้อเป็นอาชีพซึ่งหารายได้ดีในหมู่บ้าน

ฉะนั้นหญิงชาวชนบท ๓๑%จึงต้องการฝึกอาชีพประเภทนี้เป็นอันดับแรก

Wood-craft need another main occupation of the villagers at Lampang.

อาชีพหลักอีกประเภทหนึ่งของชาวบ้านที่ลำปางคือเป็นช่างไม้แกะสลัก

TABLE 9

Main Occupation of the Women Interviewed

	%
1. None	3
2. Plant rice in the family's fields	54
3. Hired to work in rice fields	3
4. Rent fields to plant rice	1
5. Grow crops	12
6. Raise animals	3
7. Work in factory	(1)*
8. Home industries and handicrafts	(1)*
9. Civil servants and teachers	1
10. Merchant	5
11. Housewife	6
12. Technician(hairdresser, dressmaker)	1
13. Student	5
14. Other	6
Total	100
	(N=1,272)

*(1) indicates that the percentage is more than 0.4% but less than 1.0%.

One of the differences between the two provinces is that more women in Lampang grow crops than in Chachoengsao. Similar to the men, women consider their main occupation to be growing rice. When asked how they acquired the skills to do their present job, 82% of the women (including only those who felt that they had indeed acquired skills) responded that their parents or older relatives had taught them. (The table with this percentage is in Appendix II, Part II, response number 13.) With formal training, therefore, most women in the villages contribute to their families' economic status.

In addition to the measurable income and the fact that these women make up 50% of the village labour force, women make many other economic contributions.

> ... so much of women's contribution to family income, especially in rural areas, is unquantifiable and therefore generally ignored. I am thinking of such things as tender springs of vegetable picked from the hedge and cooked for dinner, or fresh eggs from laying hens kept underneath the house, or the few fish from a nearby pond, etc. Without such things, taken so much for granted as they are, I'm sure half of the rural population would be in danger of starvation...[1]

The rural woman also decreases her family's expense by bargaining for cloth and food in the market and by making her childrens' clothing. Usually women tend small vegetable gardens near the family's house or field, throw leftover rice and scraps to the chickens, and mix the feed to carry out to the pigs.

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1. Khunying Dr. Amphorn Meesok, Welcome Address, Asian Regional Workshop on "The Role of Women Contributing to Family Income", July, 1976, Friedrick-Ebert-Stiftung, Bangkok, June, 1977, page 41.

TABLE 10

Responses to "Who Keeps the Family's Income?"

	Chachoengsao %	Lampang %	Total %
1. Wife	60	83	71
2. Husband	10	5	8
3. Both and husband and wife	19	6	12
4. Other (older relatives)	11	6	9
Total	100	100	100
	(N=495)	(N=490)	(N=985)

> My second point concerns the often-made remark that Thai women hold the family purse-strings, and that the management of the family property is in the hands of the wife. To my mind the true implication of this often escapes the observers. It is not so much the power that goes with the purse-strings as the responsibility so very often the purse is empty and the burden of feeding the family falls upon the shoulders of the women. This ultimate responsibility of keeping the family fed and clad is, I'm sure, an important factor contributing to this country's female participation in both rural and urban employment.[1]

As Table 10 shows most wives in both survey areas keep the family's income. Although the rural women does not make all the decisions about how the income is spent, the fact that she keeps the money and does most of the family shopping (observable information) indicates that she certainly influences how the income is spent. As mentioned in the quotation, the women is the person who must stretch the money to meet family needs. She has had no formal training for this, but has learned from watching her mother and relatives and from the most valuable training, experience itself.

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1. Ibid.

The Social Status of Women

TABLE 11

Education by Age of the Men and Women over the Age of 15 in the Families Interviewed

Female

Level of Education	Present Age 15-19 years %	20-24 years %	25-29 years %	30-39 years %	40-49 years %	50 years and over %
1. None	6	6	10	21	28	79
2. 1-4 grades	58	73	81	78	71	21
3. 5-7 grades	17	4	5	(1)	0	0
4. 8-12 grades	17	7	1	0	1	0
5. Vocational school	1	2	0	0	0	0
6. Teacher's training college or university	1	8	3	(1)	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	(N=325)	(N=229)	(N=162)	(N=285)	(N=296)	(N=436)

Male

Level of Education	Present Age 15-19 years %	20-24 years %	25-29 years %	30-39 years %	40-49 years %	50 years and over %
1. None	5	4	5	11	19	28
2. 1-4 grades	47	66	82	79	76	65
3. 5-7 grades	20	11	3	1	1	4
4. 8-12 grades	27	12	6	6	3	3
5. Vocational school	1	1	1	1	0	0
6. Teacher's training college or university	0	6	3	2	1	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	(N=364)	(N=272)	(N=168)	(N=251)	(N=277)	(N=399)

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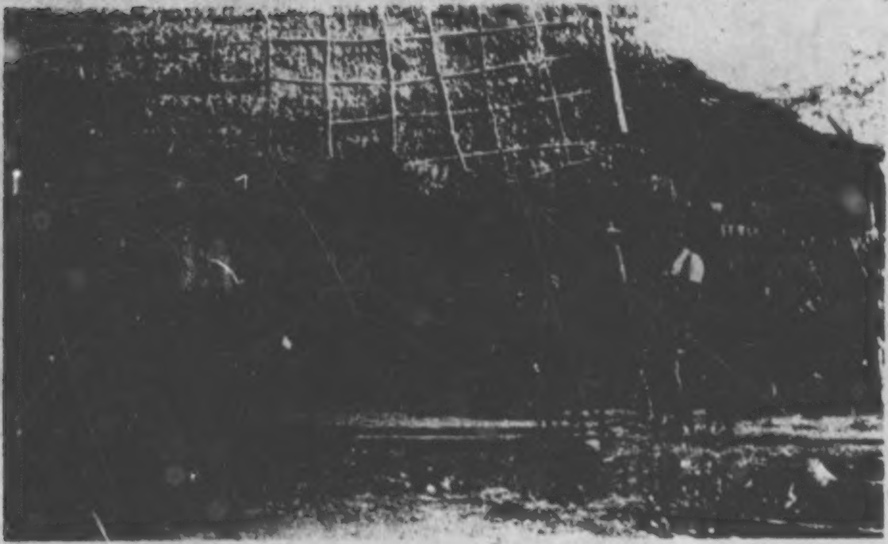
Family Life at Chachoengsao

ชีวิตความเป็นอยู่ของชาวบ้านที่ฉะเชิงเทรา



Dwelling houses in a village at Lampang

สภาพหมู่บ้านที่ลำปาง

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Lampang villagers are enjoying their luncheon.

อาหารกลางวันของชาวบ้านที่ลำปาง

A woman is weaving at Lampang.

ชาวบ้านกำลังทอผ้าใช้เองในหมู่บ้านที่ลำปาง

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

A group of Children in a village are enjoying life.

ชีวิตเด็ก ๆ ในหมู่บ้านที่ลำปาง

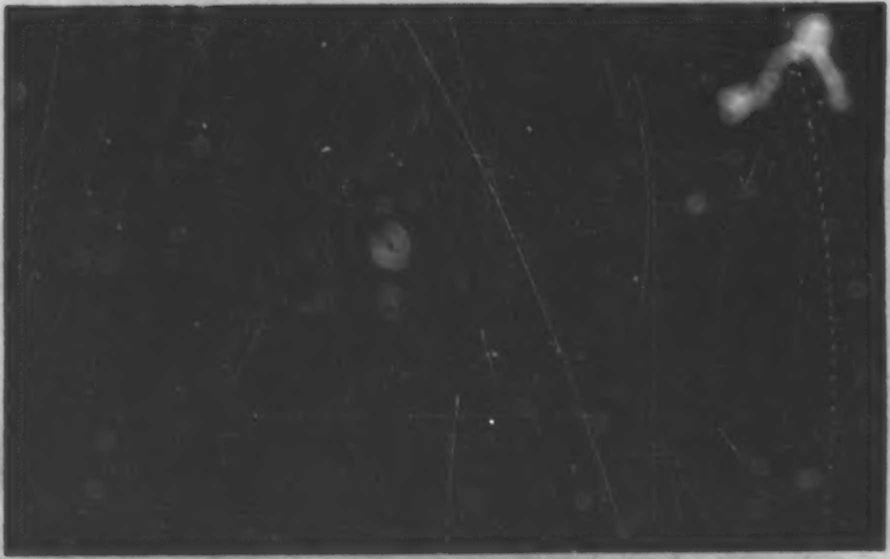


Table 11 shows clearly that women's opportunity to study has improved remarkably in the last fifty years. The majority (79%) of women over fifty years old had no formal education, while the majority of men (65%) over 50 years old had four years of school. Education at that time took place in the temples. Because Thai Buddhist custom prohibit monks from being near or having physical contact with females, girls could not attend the temple classes with the boys. In 1932 when the Compulsory Education Act was passed the situation improved and the women, now in the 40-49 years age group (Table 11) had more of an opportunity to study in public schools. Although the percentage of males attending school is slightly higher than that of females in the younger age groups (1% difference in the 15-19 years age group and 2% difference in the 20-24 years age group), a higher percentage of women do go on to teacher's training college or university (1% more in the 15-19 year age group and 2% more in the 20-24 year age group).

> It has been accepted that Thai girls are more studious and conscientious than boys and in strict entrance examinations required for admission to institutions of higher learning more girls pass.[1]

When families send their daughters or sons to study outside the village or province, they must not only be able to afford tuition, food, books, and uniforms, but they must also be able to care for the family's fields, animals, shops, and all ailing relatives without

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1. Professor Khunying Suparb Visessurakarn, 'The Asian Experience: The Education of Women in Thailand', "Educational Dilemma", 1970, p. 1-3

the daughter's or son's assistance. The parents must feel that a higher education will be relevant and useful. Therefore, sex equality is not the issue in rural education the rate of attendance among both men and women is equally low. The issues are the financial burden on the family, the accessibility of schools and the relevance of the education.

TABLE 12

Marital Status of Women Interviewed

	%
1. Married	70
2. Single	24
3. Widowed	4
4. Separated or divorced	2
Total	100
	(N=1,272)

TABLE 13

Present Age of the Women Interviewed Compared to their Age at Marriage

	Present Age			
Age at Marriage	20-24 years %	25-29 years %	30-49 years %	50-59 years %
1. Under 15 years	0	0	0	0
2. 15-19 years old	27	30	35	38
3. 20-24 years old	32	39	47	41
4. 25 years and over	N/A	7	12	20
5. Not married	41	24	6	1
Total	100	100	100	100
	(N=155)	(N=129)	(N=523)	(N=152)

Table 12 shows that 70% of the women interviewed are married. Most single women are between the ages of fifteen and nineteen. As Table 13 indicates, rural village women usually marry between the ages of fifteen and nineteen. More of the women (38%) now aged 50 to 59 years got married between 15 and 19 than the women (27%) now aged 20 to 24 years. There appears to be a trend to marry at a slightly older age.

TABLE 14

How did You/will You Choose a Spouse?

	Chachoengsao %	Lampang %	Total %
1. Chose or will choose yourself	65	83	74
2. Parents or older relatives will or did choose for you	33	13	23
3. Other	1	1	1
4. Don't know	1	3	2
Total	100	100	100
	(N=644)	(N=628)	(N=1,272)

The majority of women in both Chachoengsao (65%) and Lampang (83%) responded that they did or will choose their own spouse. A possible reason for the difference between the two provinces is that 18% of the Chachoengsao families are Chinese Buddhists, traditionally parents in Chinese families choose the spouses for their children.

TABLE 15

Birth Control Methods Used by Women Interviewees Who use or Have Ever Used Them

	%
1. Condom	1
2. Pill	59
3. Shot	9
4. Sterilization	18
5. I.U.D.	12
6. Other	1
Total	100
	(N=350)

The pill is the most popular method among the 28% (350 women) of the total interviewees who have used birth control at some time.

TABLE 16

The Age of Ever Married Women Compared to the Average Number of Children Born

Interviewee's age	Average number of children born	
1. 15-19 years old	.7	(N=15)
2. 20-24 years old	1.2	(N=92)
3. 25-29 years old	1.9	(N=98)
4. 30-39 years old	3.6	(N=242)
5. 40-49 years old	4.8	(N=263)
6. 50 years and older	5.9	(N=250)

The above table, which includes the married women only, indicates that younger women have fewer children. This may be due to younger women

1. marrying later, 2. using birth control methods, and/or 3. wanting fewer children in their families. Attitudes towards family size will be discussed in the next chapter.

TABLE 17

Who Takes Care of the Children When the Mothers Work Outside the House?

	%
1. Older relatives	61
2. Older children	18
3. Neighbors	2
4. Employ someone	4
5. Children accompany the mother	8
6. Others	7
Total	100
	(N=786)

Table 17 indicates that the majority (61%) of mothers who work outside their home, leave their children with older relatives. This is convenient because these older relatives usually live in the same or in a neighboring house, 18% of the mothers leave their children with older daughters and sons, nieces and nephews who usually live close by. The Thai tradition of living close to or with relatives relieves mothers of their small children during the day so they are free to work.

The Decision-Making Role of Women

According to the survey, the majority of family decisions are made together by the wife and husband. The following tables illustrate several decision areas.

TABLE 18

Who decides about the Future of the Children?

	%
1. Both the husband and the wife	58
2. Husband	27
3. Wife	13
4. Child decides him/herself	1
5. Other	1
Total	100

(N=901 household heads)

A majority of the respondents (58%) answered that the husband and wife should together decide how far children should study, where children should work, etc.

TABLE 19

In the Family Who Concerns Themselves with the Issue of Family Planning?

	%
1. Both the husband and wife	57
2. Wife	36
3. Husband	3
4. Other	3
5. Don't know or don't answer	1
Total	100

(N=749 women)

Family planning (Table 19) includes, not only birth control but also planning for the future of the entire family. The majority

(57%) of the women answered both the husband and wife concern themselves with these issues. The wife alone, however, appears to take the responsibility in a large number (36%) of families.

TABLE 20

Who Makes the Decision to Borrow Money?

	%
1. Both the husband and wife	40
2. Husband	40
3. Wife	15
4. Other (such as older relative)	5
Total	100

(N=397 household heads)

TABLE 21

Who Sign Loan Agreement Papers?

	%
1. Husband	79
2. Wife	11
3. Both	6
4. Other	4
Total	100

(N=308)

Although Table 20 shows that the decision to borrow money is made by both parents (40%) or by the husband (40%) it is the husband (79%) who usually signs the loan agreement papers.

TABLE 22

Who Decides What to do with the Products of the Family's Labor?

	%
1. Both the husband and wife	50
2. Wife	22
3. Husband	17
4. Other (mother, father and older relatives)	10
5. Don't know or don't answer	1
Total	100

(N=867 women)

Table 22 is yet another example of family-related decisions made by the husband and wife together.

Although husbands and wives agree that women are involved in many different aspects of family decision-making, women are not involved in formal village decision-making. This survey did not specifically ask whether women are members of the village development.committee. However, several village headmen responded informally that there are no women on their village committees. A study (1975) done in Lampang that there is a "lack of involvement of village women in the decision-making process of the villages." In the twenty-one villages surveyed, "only one has a woman who holds a position in the village development committee."[1]

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[1] P. Chatinanonda, "The Study of the Status and Role of Women in 21 Villages of Lampang Province, Thailand," Faculty of Social Administration, Thammasat University, May, 1977, pp. 27,28.

The final decision-making question was "Did you vote in the last election?" Most (78%) of the 1,069 eligible women did indeed go to the polls. 83% of these 833 women reported that they themselves chose for whom to vote. Only 2% said that they let their husbands decide for them.[1]

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[1] See Appendix II, Part II for complete tables for these percentages.

Chapter IV

ATTITUDES OF WOMEN AND MEN IN TWO RURAL AREAS

The preceding chapters are primarily a description of the rural communities surveyed and of some aspects of the lives of rural women, men, and their families. One of this study's main purposes is to improve the status of the rural Thai woman so that she can contribute more to the development of herself, her family, and her nation. In order to know how women feel about their capacity to contribute and how men feel about women taking a more active role, this section on attitudes, role expectations, and hope among rural villagers is included. The last section of each survey questionnaire was designed to determine attitudes towards women, family size, the futures of their children, and family economics. This chapter presents the information gathered in those sections.

The reader is cautioned against making hasty assumptions about the effect of age, sex, and education on these attitudes. Through cross-tabulation, the survey team tested whether age and education correlate with these attitudes. Older interviewees are not necessarily "old-fashioned". No difference exists between the attitudes of interviewees with no education and those with up to seven grades of school. Because only 1% of the household heads and less than 7% of the interviewed women have more than a seventh grade education, the sample is too small to be reliable. Therefore correlations have been made, when they appear significant, between age, sex, and attitudes.

Attitudes towards Women

Interviewees were asked if they agreed or disagreed with the following statements:

TABLE 23

Attitudes of Women Interviewed (percentages)

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
1. Mothers have an influence on the lives and thoughts of their children	98	1	1	100%
2. Men and women should select their own spouses	76	21	3	100%
3. Husbands should make the decisions in the family by themselves	24	71	5	100%
4. It is important to have a women's group in the village	87	5	8	100%
5. Women are capable of being village leaders	78	17	5	100%
6. Women are capable of holding high political positions	80	15	5	100%
7. You feel capable of helping to solve your community's problems	80	14	6	100%
8. Men and women should receive the same salary for the same work	85	14	1	100%

(N=1,272 women in each statement)

TABLE 24

Attitudes of Male Household Heads Interviewed (percentages)

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
1. Mothers have an influence on the lives and thoughts of their children	95	3	2	100%
2. Husbands and wives should have equal responsibility in family affairs	94	5	9	100%
3. Your wife should be involved in family decision-making	87	9	4	100%
4. Your wife should contribute to this community's development	96	3	1	100%
5. Your daughter should contribute to this community's development	98	1	1	100%

(N=707 men in each statement)

Tables 23 and 24 suggest that both men and women feel that women are capable of and should be included in family and community decision-making. Most women (76%) feel that men and women should select their own spouse. Older women feel as strongly about this issue as younger women.

In table 24 almost all men (96%) agree that their wives should contribute to the community's development, and an even higher percentage (98%) feel that their daughters should contribute to the community's development. In Table 23 women reflect confidence in the leadership ability of women in holding high political positions (80%) and being village leaders (78%). Again, age does not affect the attitude expressed.

Recent research examined the position of rural women through interviews with twenty-five family units in each of ten rural villages in

Chiengmai province (adjacent to Lampang). This revealed that although men and women do make decisions together, women feel that they should not necessarily be treated equal in all respects. For example, women cannot make decisions as well as men, therefore some decisions should be left to men, and that men are naturally leaders while women are followers. Women accept their role as followers, but do not necessarily feel inferior or unconfident of their own skills. In fact the majority of these women feel that women are at least as smart as men, that they work harder than men, and that they have more responsibility than men.[1]

TABLE 25

Do Women Interviewed Receive Equal Wages with Men for the Same Work?

	%
1. Equal wages	52
2. Man receives higher wages	47
3. Woman receives higher wages	(1)
4. Don't know or don't answer	1
Total	100
	(N=1,177)

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[1] T. Moy, U. Yong, "The Position of Women and Their Contribution to Rural Productive Efforts: A Comparison of Two Case Studies", Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, 1976, pp. 29-31.

TABLE 26

Do Women Receive Equal Wages Compared with Do They Agree with the Statement "Women Should Receive Equal Wages for Equal Work"

Women should receive equal wages	Wages received for equal work: Equal wages %	Wages received for equal work: Man receives higher wages %	Wages received for equal work: Woman receives higher wages %
1. Agree	96	73	100
2. Disagree	4	27	0
3. No opinion	0	0	0
Totals	100	100	100
	(N=607)	(N=550)	(N=4)

Table 25 indicates that a slight majority (52%) of the interviewed women receive the same wages as men for the same work. However, a large number (47%) receive less than men. It is interesting to note (Table 26) that a few (4%) women who receive equal wages disagree with the statement that women should receive equal wages. More significant is the fact that 73% of the women who have jobs in which men receive higher wages agree with the statement that women should receive equal pay. Some (27%) women who receive lower wages disagree with the statements that their wages should be equal. Age of the interviewee makes no difference in response to the statement that women should receive equal wages.

TABLE 27

How Women Chose or will Choose a Spouse Compared with Agreement to the Statement "Men and Women Should Choose Their Own Spouse."

	Method of Choosing Spouse	
Men and women should choose their own spouse	Chose or will choose by one's self	Parents did or will choose
	%	%
1. Agree	80	38
2. Disagree	16	54
3. No opinion	4	8
Total	100	100
	(N=210)	(N=210)

Table 14 shows that the majority ([illegible]4%) of the women have chosen or plan to choose their own spouse. (This question was asked of all women regardless of their marital status.) Table 27 reveals some dissatisfaction with the selection method which was or will be used. Some (16%) of the women who did or will choose a spouse by themselves do not agree that men and women should choose their own spouse. On the other hand a large number (38%) of the women who reported that their parents did or will choose for them agree that men and women should choose their own spouse.

TABLE 28

Knowledge that Women and Men Legally have Equal Rights (women respondents)

	%
1. Already know about it	43
2. Do not know about it	57
Total	100
	(N=1,272)

Table 28 indicates that slightly less than half of the women and men now have equal rights in Thailand. However, this survey did not determine to what extent they understand the amendment passed on October 5, 1976, and how it relates to their own lives. Chapter V discusses this amendment further. Women and men must understand the meaning of this amendment in order that it be effective.

Attitudes towards Family Size

Although attitudes towards family size seems divorced from the status of women, not only economics but also the traditional family roles which men and women perform determine the parents attitudes towards family size throughout Thailand.

Families completely surveyed have an average of 4.08 children. Table 16 provides more information on this and on the age of the mothers.

TABLE 29

The Age of Women Interviewed Compared with Their Attitude towards the Statement "A Family Should have More Than Two Children."

	Age				
Family should have more than two children	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-59 years	60 years and over
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Agree	49	57	64	70	79
2. Disagree	47	40	34	26	14
3. No opinion	4	3	2	4	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100
	(N=360)	(N=250)	(N=270)	(N=281)	(N=99)

In Table 29 the older the women, the higher the percentage who agreed with the statement that a family should have more than two children. The majority (60%) of the total agreed with this statement. Nearly half (49%) of the women aged 15 to 24 years old agreed that a family should have more than two children.

TABLE 30

The Ideal Number of Children Compared with the Reason for This Number of Children (Household head Respondents)

	Ideal number of children						
Reason for this number	one %	two %	three %	four %	five %	six %	seven and over %
1. Can afford to raise	73	90	90	74	35	23	18
2. Gives warmth to the household	0	0	1	1	3	0	0
3. Help work	0	1	3	16	48	58	59
4. Help in old age	0	1	1	5	10	15	14
5. No family belongings to give them	0	5	3	3	1	0	0
6. Other	27	3	2	1	3	4	9
Totals	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	(N=15)	(N=343)	(N=303)	(N=192)	(N=69)	(N=26)	(N=23)

TABLE 31

How Children Help in the Family (Household Heads)

	%
1. Physical labor	48
2. Contribute their wages	11
3. Both of the above	41
Total	100
	(N=709)

Children play a productive role in 87% of the families interviewed. Children in 48% of the 709 families (Table 31) contribute by physically working with the family in the fields and around the house; another 41% both work with the family and contribute their wages to the family's income.

Children are a very important part of a rural Thai family. They labor in the home and field, and provide security in sickness and old age. Children are highly valued, but too many children can present a problem. As Table 30 indicates, the large majority (85%) of the household heads said that the ideal number of children would be two, three, or four. Most (90%) of these respondents gave financial reasons for their response. The cost of food, education, and clothing are the most important factors in determining the ideal number of children in a family. Most people who favored five, six or seven children as the ideal said that the children can work and bring income to the family - again a financial reason.

A recent nation - wide survey supports these findings.

> ...those who referred to specific advantages of large families mentioned most frequently the economic benefit and security that children provided as a source of labor on the farm or in the enterprise......Conversely the major advantages of small families were seen as less financial burden and greater ease in rearing and educating children and the major disadvantage (of a small family) as lack of children as a labor source and lack of financial assistance and care in old age.[1]

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[1] World Fertility Survey, Report#1, The Survey of Fertility in Thailand Country Report, Volume 1, Institute of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn Office, Bangkok, 1977, page 2.

TABLE 32

Plan on Depending on Children in Old Age (Household heads)

	Chachoengsao %	Lampang %	Total %
1. Yes	82	97	90
2. No	17	3	9
3. Never thought of it	1	0	1
Total	.00	100	100
	(N=495)	(N=499)	(N=994)

TABLE 33

Preference for Daughter or Son

Compared with the Reason for that Preference (Household Heads)

	Preference		
Reason for preference	Son %	Daughter %	Either %
1. It doesn't matter	0	0	96
2. Boy carries the family name	23	0	0
3. Boy helps with the hard work	54	0	0
4. Boy is less worry	18	0	0
5. Girl helps inside the house	0	42	0
6. Girl takes care of parents in old age	0	23	0
7. Other (including girl easier to raise)	5	35	4
Totals	100	100	100
	(N=420)	(N=122)	(N=438)

According to Table 32 fewer families plan to depend on their children in Chachoengsao (82%) than in Lampang (97%). Perhaps this is due to the fact that the villagers had much higher incomes in Chachoengsao than in Lampang and feel more financially secure. Table 32 emphasizes the necessity of children in a rural Thai family. Because there is no social security system for old age or medical insurance for farmers, their children are their security. Table 33 indicates that most household heads either have no preference or they would prefer a son. The main reasons given for prefering a son are not surprising: to do the heavy work and to carry the family name. The main reason for prefering a daughter is not surprising either: to help inside the house. The next reason for prefering a daughter, that a girl cares for her parents in their old age, indicates that the women play a very important role in this society...especially if, as Table 32 indicates, almost every family expects to depend on their children (daughter) in their old age. In a matrilinear society, the daughter's family lives close to the parents.

The Survey of Fertility in Thailand reports that, according to their nation-wide research,

> The desire for at least one son does not appear to be as strong in Thailand as in some other Asian countries though the preference is evident. Women with one child of each sex were more likely to say they did not want more children than were those with two sons or two daughters. The desire for both a son and a daughter appears to be a factor influencing the attitude toward wanting more children.[1]

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[1] World Fertility Survey, Report #1, The Survey of Fertility in Thailand, Country Report, Volume 1, Institute of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University and Population Survey Division, National Statistical Office, Bangkok, 1977, page 2.

Attitudes towards Their Children's Futures

TABLE 34

Hope Sons and Daughters will Reach What Level of Education

(Women)

Education level	Children: Daughters %	Children: Sons %
1. Grade 4	16	11
2. Grade 7	14	12
3. Grade 12	13	16
4. Diploma (study after Grade 12)	13	12
5. College degree	28	35
6. As far as they are able	9	10
7. Be an apprentice, no need for formal education	2	(1)
8. No education necessary	2	1
9. Other	2	2
10. Never thought about it	1	(1)
Totals	100	100
	(N=1,272)	(N=1,272)

In both provinces there is a tendency to want the sons to study slightly further than the daughters. Most (89%) women interviewed had either no education or between 1 to 4 grades. Women in Table 34 indicate that they want both their daughters and sons to study much further than they themselves did.

TABLE 35

Age at Which Women Want Their Daughter to Marry

	%
1. 14-19 years old	7
2. 20-24 years old	68
3. 25-29 years old	19
4. 30 years and older	3
5. Never thought of it	3
Total	100
	(N=1,272)

TABLE 36

The Kind of Husband Women Interviewed Would Like Their Daughters to Marry

	%
1. Hardworking, honest man	94
2. Rich man	4
3. Other	2
Total	100
	(N=440)

Table 35 shows that many women (68%) want their daughters to marry when they are between 20 and 24 years old. This is the age at which the women interviewed have become married for the past six decades. When asked about the reason for selecting this age, most women (including older ones) responded that at this age their daughters would be mature and understand the meaning of responsibility.

Table 36 indicates the practicality of the women interviewed. The majority (94%) of the women felt that a hardworking, honest man is preferable to a man who has only money.

TABLE 37

What Women Interviewed Would Like Their Daughters to be

	%
1. Teacher	36
2. Nurse or doctor	23
3. Dressmaker	15
4. Agricultural work	11
5. Civil servant	4
6. Housewife	3
7. Merchant	2
8. Other (such as anything they want to be)	5
9. Don't know	1
Total	100
	(N=1,272)

Most women hope that their daughters will have occupations ensuring a steady income. 36% of the women prefer that their daughter be a teacher; 23%, a nurse or a doctor. It was impossible to know for sure whether the women meant a nurse or doctor because anyone of the very few health personnel working in the rural area surveyed is called a doctor by the villagers. Only 11% of the women wished their daughter to work in agriculture. They do not generally want their daughter to have to work as hard as they have worked. Very few (3%) hope that their daughter will be primarily a housewife. They know how important earning an income is for family finances.

Attitude Towards Family Economics

TABLE 38

Women's Attitudes towards Their Role in Family Economics (percentages)

Statement	Opinion Agree	 Disagree	 No opinion	 Total
1. You should work and earn an income to add to the family income	96	3	1	100%
2. You should stay at home, do housework, and not work outside the house	34	63	3	100%
3. You worry alot about your economic situation	99	1	0	100%
4. You should get a job in your own village	86	12	2	100%
5. You should get a job outside your village	54	45	1	100%

(N=1,272 women in each statement)

TABLE 39

Men's Attitudes towards Women's Role in Family Economics (percentages)

Statement	Opinion Agree	 Disagree	 No opinion	 Total
1. Your wife should work to earn an income to assist the family	85	14	1	100%
2. Your wife should stay at home, do housework, and not work outside the house	53	45	2	100%

(N=994)

In Table 38 almost all women (96%) agree that they should work to earn an income to add to the family's income. 99% worry alot about their economic situation. The large majority (86%) agree that they should find a job in their own village, fewer (54%) but still majority feel that it would be permissable to work outside their village.

Table 39 indicates that most men (85%) feel that their wives should earn an income to assist the family. It then appears contradictory that 53% of the men feel that their wives should stay at home, do housework, and not work outside the house. Many men agreed with both of these seemingly contradictory statements for several reasons: 1.Men are on one hand very aware of the economic necessity of having wives work to earn an income to help meet the family needs, and on the other hand feel that wives should stay at home to tend the house and children. 2. These men feel that women can earn a living at home by raising animals, making handicrafts, sewing, or by some other means. Possibly the men who agree with the statement, "Your wife should stay at home, do housework, and not work outside the house." 53% of the men understand that's staying at home' includes working in the family fields. Women working in the fields is acceptable and necessary. These men, however, in their role as the protectors of women and children, do not want their wives to take a job on her own, away from the family. The male protector role is occasionally referred to in Thailand, as in the following example:

> ...Thai society keeps very close to nature. I mean by this that in the course of its development there have been very few unnatural or 'non-natural' impositions. If we take a good look at a herd of animals, especially the ones with a fairly high intelligence such as elephants, the monkeys and the apes, we should find something very similar to Thai social life. ....The herd consists of a leader, which is usually a strong and intelligent male, and in a few cases, such as in some elephant herds, a female.

> The leader is normally assisted by a number of strong young males whose duty is to protect females with young, and to train younger males on the accepted rules of the herd. The leader and his, or her, assistants take their responsibility seriously. It has been observed that elephants and monkeys and apes will risk their lives to protect the safety of their herds.
>
> Thai men have always taken the same resposibility, not because they believe that they are mentally superior, but because they are more naturally fitted for the task of protecting their people and especially women with young children.[1]

In summary both men and women agree that women must have an economically prodactive role in the family. It is a necessity. Men and women, however, disagree as to whether that role should include only work close to home or also work outside the home.

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[1] M.L. Boonlua Debyasuvarn, "The Traditional Role of Women in Thai Society", Seminar on Women Wage Earners in Thailand, April, 1975, Pattaya, page 1.

Chapter V

LEGAL STATUS OF THAI WOMEN

> The Tra Sam Duang Law which was used during the reign of King Rama the Fifth (1882-1909) allowed the husband to sell or pawn his wife in addition to allowing him to have as many wives as he pleased while his wife was prohibited from committing adultery. The husband had the right to kill the wife and the man if caught in the act of adultery. No major change in the law was made until 1935 when the Civil Law was passed forcing the Thai men to have only one legal wife.[1]

Before 1935 Thai wives were legally the husband's property. In 1935 one of the revisions stated that men could have only one legal wife. On October 5, 1976 The Civil and Commercial Amendment Act was passed. This completely eliminated the highly discriminatory laws against women concerning the right to file for divorce, to buy and sell property and to complete business transactions. In fact, since October 5, 1976, men and women have equal legal rights. However, most Thais are unaware of the Act, and many who know about it do not understand how it directly affects their daily lives. It is new and will require some time to be understood and fully implemented. The passing of this law was a tremendous step forward towards improving the status of women in Thailand. Hopefully it will improve social attitudes of both men and women towards women. Most of the following comments come from The Civil and Commercial Amendment Act and reflect the present legal status of Thai women.

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1. Pornsiri Chatiyanonda, "The Study of the Status and Role of Women in 21 Villages of Lampang Province, Thailand", Faculty of Social Administration, Thammasat University, May, 1975, page 38.

Female Property Rights

1. An adult woman can purchase property in her own name and hold it as sole owner if the property was bought before marriage and a special contract signed by the man and woman before marriage, stating that the property is owned by the woman and will not be joint property. This contract cannot be signed retrospectively. The married woman is sole owner of the aforementioned property, of any exchange made with this property and of any inheritance or gift specifically designated for her.

2. The unmarried adult woman can sell property that she owns with any other consenting signature.

3. The married adult woman can sell property that she owns as specified in # above without husband's signature. Any property purchased after marriage by either husband or wife (expect property bought with property solely owned by the woman or man) is considered jointly owned and must be sold with the written consent of both husband and wife.

4. Daughters and sons can inherit land, and share inheritance equally.

5. A woman can pass on any property she owns to her daughter or son without the consent of her husband.

Marriage

6. Both men and woman must complete their seventeenth year before marrying.

7. Man and women between the ages of seventeen and twenty must have their parents' consent to marry.

8. At twenty years, the age of majority, men and women may marry without their parents' consent.

9. Men and women tend to select their own spouses and then ask for their parents' approval in the traditional manner.

10. Suit for divorce may be filed by either man or woman, and is treated equally valid by the court.

11. 66% of Thai women under fifty whose first marriage ended because of divorce or death of their husband remarried before they were fifty.[1]

The only statement in this Act which indicated some discrimination is that "A fiancee may claim compensation from any man who raped or attempted to rape, his fiancee, that man being someone who knew or who should have known that she was betrothed."[2]

Further Business and Professional Rights

12. There are no legal constraints against a Thai woman entering any profession.

13. There are no legal restrictions on the dissemination of information on family planning devices.

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1. World Fertility Survey, Report # 1, The Survey of Fertility in Thailand, Country Report, Volume 1, Institute of Population Studies, Population Survey Division, Bangkok, 1977, page 2.

2. Civil and Commercial Code Amendment Act, Book V, Family Law, Office of the Judicial Council's Welfare Fund, Bangkok, 1976.

14. Women and men have the right to possess a bank account in their own name.

15. Women and men have the right to own a business.

16. Both women and men can have membership in a farmer's cooperative.

17. Both women and men have access to credit.

18. According to the labor law men and women should receive qual pay for equal work.

Chapter VI

PROBLEMS AND NEEDS OF WOMEN AND THEIR COMMUNITIES

> The reality is that the most pervasive problem facing women in developing countries is not their status, nor the struggle for equal pay nor the provision of child care facilities - it is malnutrition. Food, water, shelter, fuel, health, and clothing remain, despite modernisation and despite growth in the Gross National Product or per capita income, the basic realities of life. And on the whole it is the women who bear the responsibility for ensuring that these needs are met, for ensuring day to day survival. It is the women who make do.
>
> Elizabeth Reid

Although Thailand does not have as much malnutrition or as extreme destitution as many "developing countries", the greatest concern of the villagers surveyed is still the ability to provide financially for the family. The family's economic situation is the primary influence on details mentioned in the provious chapters: the number of children desired, the best age to get married, the hopes for their children, the need for supplementary work, the ability to send their children to school beyond seventh grade, and the ability to make one's occupation as productive as possible. The problems and needs of both women and men in these rural areas are inextricably linked to their family's needs. Few, if any, problems can be designated as only men's or only women's.

Women's and Men's Training Needs

Tables 38 and 39 show that women worry alot about their family's economic situation, and that both women and men feel that women should earn an income to assist in meeting family needs. In order to determine in which areas these women would like to become more economically productive, the interviewers asked them to agree or disagree with a series of statements. Finally, the women were asked to choose any area in which they would like training - not only areas mentioned in the statements but any area of particular interest. The following two tables summarize that section of the interview.

TABLE 40

Attitudes of Women Towards Receiving Training(percentages)

Statement	Opinion Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Total
1. You would like to know more about nutrition	91	9	0	100%
2. You would like to know more about health care	91	7	2	100%
3. You would like to know more about family planning	83	13	4	100%
4. You would like training in planting and tending crops	88	10	2	100%
5. You would like training in raising animals	85	14	1	100%
6. You would like training in dressmaking and sewing	67	31	2	100%
7. You would like training in weaving	46	52	2	100%
8. You would like training in working with canes and reed to make baskets, etc.	55	43	2	100%
9. You would like to study reading and writing	59	39	2	100%

(N=1,2 72 women in each statement)

TABLE 41

In What One Area Would Each Woman Like Training?

	%
1. Sewing	31
2. Planting crops	20
3. Raising animals	19
4. Studying, reading and writing	9
5. Making baskets	5
6. Nutrition and food use	4
7. Health care	2
8. Family planning (including but much more than birth control)	2
9. Weaving cloth	2
10. Other	6
Total	100
	(N=1,158)

Most women are interested in knowing more about health and nutrition (91%) and in learning about raising animals (85%) and planting crops (88%). When asked to choose only one area for training, the largest number of women (31%) selected sewing. Sewing can be a means to earn money or to economize by sewing clothes for the family. The next two most popular areas of training were planting crops (20%) and raising animals (19%). These three major areas are practical, and provide skills which will make the woman economically more productive. Table 40 shows that women are interested in learning more about many (not just one) different subjects.

TABLE 42

Area in which Women Want Training Compared with the Age of the Women Respondents

Training area	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-54 years %	55 years and over %
1. Sewing	47	40	18	4
2. Planting crops	9	13	27	20
	-16%	-30%	-52%	-35%
3. Raising animals	7	17	25	15
4. Reading and writing	18	4	6	2
5. Making baskets	2	4	4	12
6. Nutrition and food use	5	4	3	2
7. Family Planning	2	2	1	0
8. Other (including health, weaving, and training in any area)	7	10	9	13
9. No training wanted	3	6	7	32
Totals	100	100	100	100
	(N=355)	(N=248)	(N=491)	(N=162)

In Table 40 the two areas which received the lowest percentages are weaving and making handicrafts with canes and reeds. From observation in the villages it is apparent that making handicrafts used to be a very popular and functional skill. Most of the floor mats, hats, the cloth, the pillows, and the baskets used in the home and in the fields are handmade. But the majority of people making these are older women. In Table 42 12% of the oldest age group responded that they would like training in making baskets. Younger women do not seem interested in learning these skills. It is seen as a waste of time, primarily because there is no market for these homemade goods. It is now a national policy to promote cottage industries throughout Thailand. Along with skill training, this promotion program must develop markets for the products, both in Thailand and overseas, if it is to be successful.

It is interesting to note in Table 42 how age effects the type of training desired. Although 32% of the women 55 years and over want no training, women who do want training are most interested in planting crops (20%), raising animals (15%), and making baskets (12%). The women between 35 and 54 years prefer agricultural training, since this will increase their income. The two youngest groups chose sewing as their highest preference. The youngest group has the highest percentage (18%) of women who would like to study reading and writing further. Younger women seem to be less interested in learning about agricultural subjects than older women: only 9% want to learn to plant crops, and only 7% to raise animals. Does this mean that younger women would rather not work in the fields, that they feel it is men's work and that women belong in the home or in dress shops?

TABLE 43

The One Training Preference of the Household Heads

	%
1. Planting rice	40
2. Planting crops	23
3. Raising animals	20
4. Agricultural technology	1
5. Planting mushrooms	2

	%
6. Making baskets	1
7. Making mats	1
8. Other (including training in any area)	12
Total	100
	(N=819)

Table 43 indicates that the household heads also want training in areas which will improve their income. Most respondents selected training areas in which they are now working. The most popular training needs of the household head are similar to those of women, that is planting crops and raising animals. If when training programs are held, both women and men should be encouraged to participate!

Problems of the Families and the Communities

Unfortunately, all the problems cannot be solved by training. Training programs will only be effective if the resources are available to use the training properly.

TABLE 44

Household Heads' One Main Problem in Carrying Out Her/His Occupation

	%
1. Lack of water	41
2. Lack of funds	14
3. Lack of land	4
4. No steady work	2
5. Difficult to find a market	2
6. Bad prices at the market	5

	%
7. Misunderstanding with colleagues	1
8. Not enough profit to live on	7
9. Agricultural pests	5
10. Soil problems	5
11. Have problems, but don't specify	5
12. Exploitation by a middleman or money lender	1
13. Animal diseases	1
14. Others	7
Total	100
	(N=714)

TABLE 45

Who is Consulted About the Problems? (Household Heads)

	%
1. Neighbors	28
2. Village headman	18
3. Spouse or children	14
4. No one	16
5. Relatives	6
6. Village groups	8
7. District officer	4
8. Community development worker	1
9. Teacher or monks	1
10. Others	4
Total	100
	(N=994)

The two areas studied have three seasons during the year: the hot season, the rainy season, and the dry season. During the dry season many wells, ponds, and natural and man-made reservoris dry up. Thus it is difficult to find water for not only drinking and bathing, but also for planting crops and feeding the animals. In Table 44 41% of the household heads view lack of water as the main problem. Lack of funds, as mentioned many times before, is a primary concern to many of the people interviewed. Neighbors are the people most often used as a sounding board or a consultant. The district officers and community development workers are consulted less than other people in the village, though they could be very useful for market and agricultural problems.

TABLE 46

Most Important Community Need (women)

	%
1. Water for agriculture	40
2. Better quality roads	27
3. Access to electricity	12
4. Access to health services	10
5. Better quality school	3
6. A village cooperative	2
7. Other	5
8. Needs improvement, but can not select only one area	1
Total	100
	(N=1,272)

Table 46 indicates that 40% of the women consider "water for agriculture" as the most important community need. This survey was conducted during the dry season. The survey team saw clearly that an improved water supply would allow villagers to grow crops on the hundreds of rai which lie dry and barren for at least six months of every year in both Chachoengsao and Lampang. As described in the Community Profile, roads are usable for transport from the village to the market place. However, within the village and from the homes to the fields where rice and vegetables are grown, the roads are for the most part much too narrow for transporting produce by any other means than carrying on one's shoulders. Without more water and better roads, the benefits of training programs or other services will be limited. This survey does not weight the urgency of the needs in different villages, although it is obvious that the need for water, roads, etc. is more urgent in some villages than in others. The issues cited as needs are what the villagers feel need to be improved in their villages.

Unfortunately, much development planning for low income groups in the last twenty years has taken place without reference to the needs of the people for whom the planning is being done. Perhaps planners assume that they "know better" what is good for the low income groups. Villagers, however, are very happy to discuss their family and community needs with outsiders, as they did during the survey. The needs and problems which villagers indicated to us are practical and very real, not daydreams or far-fetched hopes. If the needs could be met and the problems solved, it would indeed improve the standard of living for the women, the men, and their communities. By involving the villagers in this initial planning they will participate more fully in the implementation of programs developed to meet their needs.

Chapter VII

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As mentioned in the Introduction, the first priority of the rural Thai women surveyed is the welfare of her family. This entails having enough money in the family budget for the family's expenses. Therefore, the recommendations that apply specifically to women focus on providing skills which will increase her income-earning capacity or will decrease the family's expenses. Other recommendations which do not refer directly to women focus on improving the communities in which women live, thereby raising the living standard for both women and men. The urgency of community problems and priority of training needs vary from one place to another. Although these recommendations arise from analysing this survey data only, the recommendations are possibly applicable to more than just the twenty villages surveyed.

1. Problem - How can the interviewed village women increase their economic productivity?

Recommendation - Functional non-formal education programs should be set up to give training in areas which will enable women to increase their earning capacity or decrease their family expenses. Careful consideration should be given to: 1. the kind of training which women request, 2. the time most convenient for women to participate in this training, 3. the appropriateness of the type of training, including the availability of raw materials and marketing of produce involved, and 4. the number of qualified trainers who understand the life of rural villagers and who can easily communicate with them.

In areas where the Agricultural Extension Services and Community Development Offices already provide occasional training or assistance, women should be encouraged to attend these programs. Workers from Agricultural Extension Department and Community Development Department exist at the provincial and district levels throughout Thailand, and should be involved in all training programs in their field of expertise. Youth, women, or agricultural groups formed by these government agencies could serve as the nucleus for training programs. Villagers would then know whom and where to contact when they have problems related to these agencies' expertise.

2. Problem - How can the present civil service structure better help the villagers to solve their problems and meet their needs?

Thailand presently has an extensive and well-planned civil service structure to deliver expertise and services throughout the country. As mentioned previously, most villagers consult their neighbors and relatives (if they consult anyone) for assistance. The civil service structure offers many more services than the two already mention which could assist the villagers in solving work-related, community, and market problems, in setting up cooperatives, in building roads, in constructing spillways, or some sort of water reservoir.

Traditionally rural Thai people have felt hesitant to approach government officials. A superior-inferior dynamic makes grass roots development a very new concept in Thailand.

Recommendations - Since orders and improvements are usually suggested from the top down, villagers must be better informed about available services and contacts at the sub-district, district, and provincial level, so that they can start to make suggestions and ask for help from the bottom up. Government civil servants at all levels should be encouraged to "serve" the villagers, to encourage rural people to express their needs and to use the expertise which civil servants offer.

A more concrete recommendation to help solve this problem is to train one respected person from each village to know all the services available at the sub-district, district, and provincial levels, to meet all of the civil servants who are directly responsible for their particular villages in all capacities, and tb develop an understanding for the way the government system and the way it can work to assist their villages. These trained villagers would be a resource person for their village whenever there is a problem which requires some particular expertise which the village does not have. This resource person would be a liaison between the villagers and the government civil servants.

3. Problem - With little family income and many demands for this income, how can this money be used as effectively as possible?
Recommendation - Since women hold the money in most families, it seems appropriate to train or advise women in money management, family budgeting, and the implications of borrowing money and high-interest credit. Villagers must realize that borrowed money is not "free". If the women are interest, further advise on cooperatives, credit unions, and investment could be introduced.

4. Problem - Who will be Thailand's future farmers? How can the economic security of farming families be improved?

Women would like both sons and daughters to receive better formal education than they had. Most would like their daughters to have jobs which will provide a steady income and be less backbreaking than rice planting. Younger women indicate that they prefer to learn to sew more than to raise animals and crops. A recent sample survey conducted by the Accelerated Rural Development Office of the Ministry of Interior in every district in Lampany province indicates that rural parents hope that their children are able to continue their education and have a "better" occupation that the parents now have. Parents want their children to be more financially secure and socially respected than they themselves are. If their dreams are fulfilled, who will be Thailand's future farmers?

Recommendations - More financial support can be given to small farmers, especially in years when the weather ruins the crops. The price of seed, fertilizer, and other farming necessities can be subsidized.

Small factories built in or near the village can provide steady employment for rural families. Providing employment for some members of the family would also insure that the family, traditionally strong in Thailand, need not break up to seek work elsewhere.

5. Problem - How can the water shortage problem be solved?

Recommendation - The following recommendation is necessarily brief and therefore much too simplified. The Accelerated Rural Development Office has much more in depth information on wather needs and possible solutions throughout Thailand. Wherever possible, simple spillways with irrigation ditches can be built, wells drilled, and pumps installed. Where ground water cannot be tapped, water reservoris can be dug to collect rain water or small canals dug from areas which do have water. Because this is such a high priority among villagers, they would cooperate in terms of labor and locally available materials.

A follow-up to such water-producing ventures is crucial to realize the full benefit of the water. District or provincial agricultural personnel can teach villagers some of the most effective methods of using the wells, reservoirs, spillways, and irrigation ditches for farming.

6. Problem - How can the village roads be improved and extended?
Recommendation - Again, this was a high priority need among the villagers and therefore if a government agency with expertise in building roads could plan to build roads during the dry season when there is little fieldwork, they would receive alot of cooperation from the villagers. Most necessary for successfully completing this project is some road-building equipment and a good supervisor.

7. Problem - What can be done to give women equal pay for equal work?
Recommendation - As recognized income-earners for their family, women who do the same job as men should receive equal pay. The law, which considers it illegal for a woman to receive lower wages than a man for doing the same job, needs to be enforced. Educating villagers about this law and punishing employers who disobey it would improve the situation. Women should be told whom they can appeal to if/when this law is disobeyed.

Suggested Studies

Two areas have not been touched by this survey which, due to the situations observed in Chachoengsao and in Lampang, should be research in depth.

1. By which process do private companies "hire" a farmer to plant crops for them (on the farmer's land)? Is a contract involved? Does the private company insist that the farmer buy seed, fertilizer, etc. from them? Does the private company renege at the last minute? To whom can the villager appeal if this happens? How does this relationship with the private company affect the farmer? What happens if the crops fail?

2. Do people who borrow money and invest it in their occupation increase their profit? Do they receive any assistance or training from the lending cooperative or bank concerning how to make investments, how to spend the money efficiently, and how to repay the money?

APPENDIX I

GENERAL STATISTICS ABOUT THAILAND'S POPULATION

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1. Total population of Thailand	41,869,000
2. Female population of Thailand	20,841,000[1]
3. Population 16 - 55 years of age	20,603,000[2]
4. Female population 16 - 55 years of age	10,257,000[2]
5. Total labor force	14,997,700[3]
6. Female labor force	6,747,900[3]
7. Total number of primary school graduates (7 grades)	2,001,800[4]
8. Female primary school graduates (7 grades)	819,400[4]
9. Secondary school graduates (12 grades	242,300[4]
10. Female secondary school graduates (12 grades	83,300[4]
11. Number of vocational training school graduates	359,700[4]
12. Female vocational training school graduates	140,600[4]
13. Number of college graduates	107,600[4]
14. Female college graduates	38,700[4]
15. Income earning population	14,683,800[4]
16. Female income earning population	6,598,300[4]
17. Number of married women in the population	7,242,100[5]

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1. Report of the Labor Force Survey, Round 1, January - March, 1975, National Statistical Office, Office of the Prime Minister, Bangkok, 1975, p. 27.

2. Id., p. 30.

3. The Utilization of Labor in Thailand, 1975, National Statistical Office, Office of the Prime Minister, Bangkok, 1975, p. 32.

4. Id., pp. 47 - 56.

5. Id., p. 43.

18. Presently 45% of women exposed to the risk of conception are reportedly using contraception.[6]

19. Of ever married women under 50 years of age approximately 12.5% has their first marriage end in separation or divorce and 5.9% in the death of their husband. 66% of those women have remarried before their fiftieth year.[7]

20. The average number of children in a completed family is 4.16.[8]

21. There are two women cabinet members cut of a total of sixteen positions in the cabinet.

22. In Thailand there have never been any women provincial governors, deputy governors, or district officers. However, now the Ministry of Interior, along with many other ministries, since the Civil and Commercial Code Amendment Act was passed on October 5, 1976 stating that women and men should be treated equally, allows women to take examinations for all the positions. They have an equal chance of getting the positions.

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6. World Fertility Survey, Report # 1, The Survey of Fertility in Thailand, Country Report, Volume 1, Institute of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University, Population Survey Division, National Statistical Office, Bangkok, 1977, p. 3.

7. Id., p. 4.

8. Fertility and Family Living in Thailand, Institute of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, 1974, p. 42.

23. Number of males and females in the economic sector (thousands)[9]

	Male	Female
Professional	351.8	268.5
Administrative	171.5	14.7
Clerical	187.7	166.0
Sales	690.2	1,206.7
Farmers	3,850.9	3,344.2
Communication and Transportation	561.4	43.7
Craftsmen and Laborers	1,909.9	1,237.7
Services	323.5	333.6
Unknown and other	2.7	.9

24. Number of males and females in various professions

	Male	Female
Medical doctors	1,248	253[10]
Nurses	19	4,070[10]
Dentists	41	80[10]
Lawyers	3,800	81[11]
Judges	859	19[11]
Graduate degrees received in Thailand in 1975	560	557[12]

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[9] The Utilization of Labor in Thailand, 1975, p. 106 - 116.

[10] Ministry of Public Health. These figures include government civil servants only.

[11] Ministry of Justice. These figures include registered lawyers and judges only.

[12] Ministry of Education.

	Male	Female
Elementary school teachers	117,143	90,027[13]
Secondary school teachers	12,383	16,285[13]
Private school teachers	16,955	32,755[13]
Kindergarten teachers	204	1,879[13]

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13. Final Report on Education Statistics, 1975, National Statistical Office Office of the Prime Minister and Office of the Undersecretary, Ministry of Education, Bangkok, 1975, p. 18.

APPENDIX II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following is a complete record of the data which was collected during the survey. This is divided into two parts, corresponding to the two questionnaries which were used during the survey. Part I contains the information which was collected from the head of the household or another representative of each family interviewed. Part I includes four sections, Section A thru Section D Part II contains the information which was collected from the wife of the head of the household and all women at home on the day of the survey who were between the ages of fifteen and forty-nine. Part II includes seven sections, Section A thru Section G.

Among the percentages in the three right hand colums, "(1)" indicates that the responses represent more than 0.4% but less than 1.0%. This will sometimes necessitate the total being only 99.0% or 101.0%, but if all the decimals were used the total would be 100%.

PART I

Section A. Information on Individual Family Members

All the percentages in Section A, unless otherwise specified, are based on the total number of family members living with the families interviewed. This includes in Chachoengsao Province - 2,637 family members and in Lampang Province - 2,708 family members.

		Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
1.	Number of members in the household	2,637	2,708	5,345
2.	Relationship to the household head			
2.1	Household head	19	18	19
2.2	Spouse	16	16	16
2.3	Children	53	54	54
2.4	Nephew, niece, or grandchild	5	3	4
2.5	Parent	4	5	4
2.6	Sibling	2	2	2
2.7	Other	0	2	(1)
	Total	100%	100%	100%
3.	Sex of the family members			
3.1	Male	49	50	50
3.2	Female	51	50	50
	Total	100%	100%	100%
4.	Age of the family members			
4.1	Under 1 year - 4 years	8	8	8
4.2	5 - 14 years	27	26	26
4.3	15 - 19 years	13	13	13
4.4	20 - 24 years	9	11	10
4.5	25 - 34 years	11	11	11
4.6	35 - 49 years	14	17	16
4.7	50 - 59 years	9	7	8
4.8	60 years and over	9	7	8
	Total	100%	100%	100%

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
5. Marital status			
5.1 Child under 15 years	35	34	34
5.2 Single 15 - 19 years	12	13	13
5.3 Single over 20 years	11	9	10
5.4 Married	39	38	38
5.5 Widow or widower	3	5	4
5.6 Divorced/separated	1	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%

6. Registration of marriage

(Percentages for this item are based on the number of married persons. Chachoengsao - 1128, Lampang - 1197)

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
6.1 Registered	45	27	36
6.2 Not registered	54	71	63
6.3 Do not know/do not answer	1	2	1
Total	100%	100%	100%

7. Place of birth

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
7.1 Chachoengsao	96	0	47
7.2 Lampang	0	98	50
7.3 Bangkok	1	0	1
7.4 Other	3	2	2
Total	100%	100%	100%

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
8. Number of years residing in this province			
8.1 Less than 1 year - 15 years	2	2	2
8.2 16 - 30 years	2	1	1
8.3 Over 30 years	1	1	1
8.4 Since birth	95	96	96
Total	100%	100%	100%

9. Working/studying status

(Percentages for this item are based an the number of persons over 6 years of age. Chachoengsao - 2,270 Lampang - 2,321)

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
9.1 Working	67	66	67
9.2 Not working	3	5	4
9.3 Studying or being a monk	25	23	24
9.4 Retired	4	5	4
9.5 Other (including sick or disabled)	1	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%

10. Literacy

(Percentages for this item are based on the number of persons over 6 years old. Chachoengsao - 2,270, Lampang - 2,321)

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
10.1 Able to read and write	86	73	79
10.2 Able to read, unable to write	1	1	1
10.3 Unable to read or write	13	26	20
Total	100%	100%	100%

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
11. Highest grade achieved			
(Percentages for this item are based on the number of persons over 6 years old. Chachoengsao - 2,270, Lampang - 2,321)			
11.1 Grades 1 - 4	65	60	63
11.2 Grades 5 - 7	12	7	9
11.3 Grades 8 - 10	5	6	5
11.4 Grades 11 - 12	1	1	1
11.5 Vocational school	1	0	(1)
11.6 College or university	1	2	1
11.7 Temple	2	1	1
11.8 Never studied	11	23	18
11.9 Do not know/do not answer	2	0	1
Total	100%	100%	100%

Section B. General Information on the Family

All the percentages in Section B are based on the total number of families interviewed unless otherwise specified. Chachoengsao - 495 families, Lampang - 499 families.

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
12. Number of families which were interviewed	495	499	994
13. Person interviewed			
13.1 Male head of household	71	70	71
13.2 Female head of household	15	9	12
13.3 Wife of the head of household	14	19	16
13.4 Other	0	2	1
Total	100%	100%	100%

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
14. Sex of the head of household			
14.1 Male	85	91	88
14.2 Famale	15	9	12
Total	100%	100%	100%
15. Number of households in each house			
15.1 One household	92	95	93
15.2 Two households	7	5	6
15.3 Three households	1	0	1
Total	100%	100%	100%
16. Type of family			
16.1 Single person	3	3	3
16.2 One family (parents and children)	72	64	68
16.3 Limited family (parents, children, and grandparents)	16	21	19
16.4 Extended family (parents, children, and relatives of those two generations)	7	6	7
16.5 Very extended family (parents, children, grandparents, and other relatives)	2	6	3
Total	100%	100%	100%

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
17. Religion			
17.1 Thai Buddhism	82	100	91
17.2 Chinese Buddhism	18	0	9
Total	100%	100%	100%
18. Main occupation			
18.1 No occupation or retired	4	2	3
18.2 Plant rice in the family's rice fields	26	57	42
18.3 Hired to work in rice field	8	3	5
18.4 Rent fields to plant rice	22	(1)	11
18.5 Plant rice in both rented fields and the family's fields	5	1	3
18.6 Grow crops other than rice	5	18	12
18.7 Raise animals (majority are pigs, chickens, and ducks)	5	1	3
18.8 Work in the factory	1	1	1
18.9 Hired by others for many kinds of jobs	11	4	8
18.10 Merchant	4	2	3
18.11 Craftsman or technician	2	2	2
18.12 Civil servant	3	5	4
18.13 Home industries and handicrafts	2	1	1
18.14 Others	2	3	2
Total	100%	100%	100%

		Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
19.	Part - time or secondary job			
19.1	No secondary job	34	14	24
19.2	Grow crops other than rice on the family land	13	51	32
19.3	Hired to work in the rice fields	1	4	3
19.4	Rent land to plant crops other than rice	2	2	2
19.5	Hired by others to work in the village	10	6	8
19.6	Hired to work outside the village	3	5	4
19.7	Technician, handiman	2	2	2
19.8	Home industries (weaving, carving, etc.,)	6	1	3
19.9	Raise animals	23	5	14
19.10	Merchant	3	3	3
19.11	Other	3	6	4
19.12	Do not know, do not answer	0	1	1
	Total	100%	100%	100%
20.	Family Income (U.S.$1.00 = 20.00)			
20.1	Less than ฿ 2,000	3	18	10
20.2	฿ 2,000 - ฿ 2,999	3	10	6
20.3	฿ 3,000 - ฿ 4,499	7	19	13
20.4	฿ 4,500 - ฿ 5,999	4	11	8

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
20.5 ฿ 6,000 - ฿ 7,499	5	10	8
20.6 ฿ 7,500 - ฿ 8,999	4	6	5
20.7 ฿ 9,000 - ฿ 10,499	5	5	5
20.8 ฿ 10,500 - ฿ 11,999	4	2	3
20.9 ฿ 12,000 - ฿ 14,999	7	6	7
20.10 ฿ 15,000 - ฿ 17,999	8	2	5
20.11 ฿ 18,000 - ฿ 32,999	27	7	17
20.12 ฿ 33,000 and over	23	4	13
Total	100%	100%	100%

21. Possessions

a. Land owned (There are 2.5 rai in one acre)

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
21.1 No land owned	39	5	22
21.2 Less than 1 rai	6	6	6
21.3 1 - 3 rai	12	30	21
21.4 Over 3 - 5 rai	3	21	12
21.5 Over 5 - 10 rai	7	23	15
21.6 Over 10 - 30 rai	13	12	13
21.7 Over 30 - 50 rai	8	1	4
21.8 Over 50 rai	9	1	5
21.9 Land owned but do not specify amount	3	1	2
Total	100%	100%	100%

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
b. Boats owned			
21.10 No boats owned	90	100	95
21.11 Longtail boat	5	0	2
21.12 In - board motorboat	5	0	3
Total	100%	100%	100%
c. Vehicles owned			
21.13 No vehicle owned	78	85	81
21.14 Motorcycle	4	11	8
21.15 Car or pick - up truck	2	2	2
21.16 Tractor	15	1	8
21.17 Car and motorcycle	(1)	1	1
21.18 Car and tractor	(1)	0	(1)
Total	100%	100%	100%

22. Who keeps the money in the family?

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
22.1 Husband	18	9	13
22.2 Wife	58	80	70
22.3 Both the wife and the husband	20	7	13
22.4 Other	4	4	4
Total	100%	100%	100%

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
23. If the wife receives income does she keep it to use herself? (The percentages for this item are based on the number of respondents from married male household heads. Chachoengsao - 336, Lampang - 334)			
23.1 Yes	98	94	96
23.2 No	1	4	3
23.3 Do not know or do not answer	1	2	1
Total	100%	100%	100%
24. Does your family borrow money?			
24.1 Yes	56	24	40
24.2 No	44	76	60
Total	100%	100%	100%
25. The amount of money you are borrowing (These percentages are based on the number of respondents who reported they are borrowing money. Chachoengsao - 275, Lampang-122)			
25.1 Less than ฿ 2,000	11	25	15
25.2 ฿ 2,000 - ฿ 2,999	7	11	8
25.3 ฿ 3,000 - ฿ 4,499	12	29	17
25.4 ฿ 4,500 - ฿ 5,999	9	16	12
25.5 ฿ 6,000 - ฿ 7,499	11	7	10
25.6 ฿ 7,500 - ฿ 8,999	4	1	3
25.7 ฿ 9,000 - ฿ 10,499	9	5	8

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
25.8 ฿ 10,500 - ฿ 11,999	2	0	1
25.9 ฿ 12,000 - ฿ 14,999	6	2	5
25.10 ฿ 15,000 - ฿ 17,999	5	(1)	4
25.11 ฿ 18,000 - ฿ 32,999	16	(1)	11
25.12 ฿ 33,000 and over	8	1	5
25.13 Don't know or don't answer	0	2	1
Total	100%	100%	100%

26. The money was borrowed for the following purposes

(These percentages are based on the number of respondents who reported they are borrowing money. Chachoengsao - 275, Lampang -122)

26.1 Buy land	5	10	7
26.2 Invest in the occupation	77	57	71
26.3 Spend on ceremonies	1	1	1
26.4 Educate the children	1	3	2
26.5 Improve the house	5	13	7
26.6 Pay off an old loan	1	1	1
26.7 Spend on family matters	10	11	10
26.8 Don't know or don't answer	0	4	1
Total	100%	100%	100%

27. Annual interest rate on the money borrowed

(Percentages are based on the same number of respondents as the above item)

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
27.1 No interest	8	10	8
27.2 Less than 12%	17	9	14
27.3 12% - 15%	37	67	46
27.4 16% - 25%	24	6	19
27.5 26% - 35%	2	0	2
27.6 36% - 50%	8	1	6
27.7 50% and over	3	4	3
27.8 Don't know or don't answer	1	3	2
Total	100%	100%	100%

28. Who did you borrow money from?

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
28.1 Money lender	22	3	16
28.2 Cooperative/credit union	26	40	30
28.3 Bank	18	40	25
28.4 Relatives	15	10	14
28.5 Friends	13	2	9
28.6 Many Places	4	0	3
28.7 Other	2	2	2
28.8 Don't know or don't answer	0	3	1
Total	100%	100%	100%

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
29. Who decided to borrow the money?			
29.1 Husband	40	39	40
29.2 Wife	19	6	15
29.3 Husband and wife together	36	47	40
29.4 Relative	1	2	1
29.5 Other	4	6	4
Total	100%	100%	100%
30. Who signed the loan agreement?			
30.1 No agreement necessary	26	8	20
30.2 Husband	53	81	61
30.3 Wife	10	4	9
30.4 Both the husband and the wife	6	1	4
30.5 Other (such as the father or older relative borrowed the money for you)	5	6	6
Total	100%	100%	100%
31. What was used as a guarantee?			
31.1 No guarantee necessary	40	20	34
31.2 Land	32	56	40
31.3 Car or boat	1	0	(1)
31.4 Another person guaranteed	21	18	20
31.5 Other	6	6	6
Total	100%	100%	100%

Section C. Information about and Attitudes towards Children

Percentages for all the answers in this section are, unless otherwise specified, based on the number of families which were interviewed. Chachoengsao - 495, Lampang - 499

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
32. Number of living children			
32.1 None	5	7	6
32.2 1 - 2 children	21	28	25
32.3 3 - 4 children	29	30	30
32.4 5 - 6 children	23	20	21
32.5 7 - 8 children	13	12	12
32.6 9 children and over	9	3	6
Total	100%	100%	100%

33. Did any of your children die?

(These percentages are based on the number of respondents who reported that they have children. Chachoengsao - 472, Lampang - 466)

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
33.1 Yes, but do not know the number	3	5	4
33.2 1 child	24	23	24
33.3 2 children	5	10	7
33.4 3 children or more	5	10	7
33.5 None	62	51	57
33.6 Don't know or don't answer	1	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%

34. The age of the last child who died.

(These percentages are based on the respondents who reported that at least one child had died. Chachoengsao - 176, Lampang - 226)

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
34.1 Less than 28 days	29	27	28
34.2 29 days to 1 year	23	31	27
34.3 1 - 4 years	15	19	17
34.4 5 - 14 years	15	10	12
34.5 15 - 24 years	9	8	9
34.6 25 years and over	7	3	5
34.7 Don't know or don't answer	2	2	2
Total	100%	100%	100%

35. What was the cause of the death of the last child?

(These percentages are based on the same number as the above item.)

35.1 Illness	62	76	70
35.2 Accident	10	3	6
35.3 Killed	2	1	1
35.4 Stillbirth	21	12	16
35.5 Other	2	2	2
35.6 Don't know or don't answer	3	6	5
Total	100%	100%	100%

36. If you have/had more than four children in your family, how do you feel about the size of your family?

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
36.1 Too many children	62	83	73
36.2 Too few children	5	1	3
36.3 Just the right number	33	16	24
Total	100%	100%	100%

37. Your reason for the answer to the last question.

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
Reason for thinking more than four children is too many			
37.1 Can not afford to raise them all	58	77	67
37.2 No property to give them all	3	4	4
Reason for thinking more than four children is too few			
37.3 Lack of laborers	(1)	0	1
37.4 Need to depend on children in old age	6	1	4
Reason for thinking more than four children is just right			
37.5 Can afford to raise them	20	5	12
37.6 Need workers in the fields	7	10	8
37.7 Others	3	1	2
37.8 Don't know or don't answer	3	2	2
Total	100%	100%	100%

8

		Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
38.	If you had no children now how many children would you like to have?			
38.1	None or 1 child	1	2	1
38.2	2 children	23	46	35
38.3	3 children	32	30	31
38.4	4 children	25	13	19
38.5	5 children	9	5	7
38.6	6 children or more	7	3	5
38.7	Don't know or don't answer	3	1	2
	Total	100%	100%	100%

		Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
39.	The reason for your answer to the last question.			
39.1	Can afford to raise them	76	79	77
39.2	Bring warmth to the family	1	0	(1)
39.3	Help in the family work	9	12	10
39.4	Take care of me in sickness and old age	1	0	(1)
39.5	Either have or don't have enough possession or property to give them	3	3	3
39.6	Other	4	1	3
39.7	Have never thought of it	4	3	4
39.8	Don't know or don't answer	2	2	2
	Total	100%	100%	100%

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
40. Where was the last child born? (These percentages are based on the number of respondents who reported that they have at least one child. Chachoengsao - 472, Lampang - 466)			
40.1 Hospital	10	15	13
40.2 Health Center	3	0	2
40.3 At home	76	84	80
40.4 Clinic	4	0	2
40.5 Other	6	0	3
40.6 Don't know or don't answer	1	(1)	(1)
Total	100%	100%	100%
41. Which would you prefer, if you had a choice, a son or a daughter?			
41.1 Son	37	48	43
41.2 Daughter	17	8	12
41.3 Either	45	43	45
41.4 Don't know or don't answer	1	1	(1)
Total	100%	100%	100%

42. Specify the reason for the answer to the last question.

		Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
42.1	Either, it doesn't matter	44	42	43
42.2	Son, he carries the family's name	12	7	9
42.3	Son, he works harder	13	33	23
42.4	Daughter, helps with housework and children	6	4	5
42.5	Daughter, can depend on in sickness and old age	4	2	3
42.6	Son, don't have to worry about, daughter, one has to protect and worry about	11	5	8
42.7	Other (such as girl is easier to raise)	9	7	8
42.8	Don't know or don't answer	1	0	1
	Total	100%	100%	100%

43. Who decides about the future of the children in such issues as going to school, where to work, etc.?

(These percentages are based on the number of respondents who have children and have thought about their children's future. Chachoengsao - 457, Lampang - 444)

		Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
43.1	Husband	27	28	27
43.2	Wife	17	8	13
43.3	Both the wife and husband	55	62	58
43.4	Children decide themselves	0	1	1
43.5	Other	1	1	1
	Total	100%	100%	100%

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
44. Do your children help the family? (These percentages are based on the number of families which respond that they have children old enough to help. Chachoengsao - 419, Lampang - 396)			
44.1 Yes	87	87	87
44.2 No	13	12	12
44.3 Help sometimes	0	(1)	(1)
44.4 Don't know or don't answer	0	(1)	(1)
Total	100%	100%	100%
45. If the children help, how do they help? (These percentages are based on the number of respondents who reported that children help out. Chachoengsao - 364, Lampang - 345)			
45.1 By phsical labor	42	53	48
45.2 By bringing in income	17	5	11
45.3 By both of the above	41	41	41
45.4 Other	0	1	(1)
Total	100%	100%	100%
46, Do you plan on depending on your children when you are older?			
46.1 Yes	82	97	90
46.2 No	17	3	9
46.3 Other	(1)	(1)	(1)
46.4 Never thought of it	(1)	0	(1)
Total	100%	100%	100%

Section D Problems and Needs of the Head of the Household

All the percentages in Section D are, unless otherwise specified, based on the total number of families interviewed. Chachoengsao - 495, Lampang - 499)

		Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
47.	Do you have problems in your work?			
47.1	Yes	70	75	72
47.2	No	30	25	28
	Total	100%	100%	100%
48.	What problems do you have in your work? (These percentages are based on the number of respondents who reported that they have a problem in their work. Chachoengsao-343, Lampang-371)			
48.1	No water	26	55	41
48.2	Lack of funds for buying necessary equipment and materials for working	22	6	14
48.3	Lack of land	2	5	4
48.4	Salt water, can not use it for work	1	0	(1)
48.5	No steady work	3	1	2
48.6	Difficult to find a market for products	1	3	2
48.7	Bad prices at the market	3	7	5
48.8	Misunderstandings among colleagues	1	1	1
48.9	Not enough profit to live on	8	6	7
48.10	Agricultural pests	7	3	5
48.11	Problems, but does not specify type	9	1	5
48.12	Exploitations by a middleman or money lender	1	2	1
48.13	Problems with the soil	5	5	5
48.14	Animal disease	1	0	(1)
48.15	Others	10	5	7
	Total	100%	100%	100%

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
49. When you have problems in your job who do you consult?			
49.1 Neighbors	20	35	28
49.2 Head of the village	13	23	18
49.3 Community development worker	1	1	1
49.4 Teacher	0	1	(1)
49.5 Meeting of members of the village	5	10	8
49.6 Husband or wife or children	28	2	14
49.7 Other relatives	10	3	6
49.8 District officials	5	3	4
49.9 Monks	0	1	(1)
49.10 No one	13	18	16
49.11 Other	5	3	4
Total	100%	100%	100%

50. Do you want assistance in improving agricultural techniques? (These percentages are based on the number respondents involved in agriculture. Chachoengsao - 376, Lampang - 453)

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
50.1 Yes	89	93	90
50.2 No	11	6	10
50.3 Don't know or don't answer	0	1	(1)
Total	100%	100%	100%

51. What kind of assistance in agriculture do you most need?

(These percentages are based on the number of respondents who reported that they do want assistance. Chachoengsao - 333, Lampang - 429)

		Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
51.1	Fertilizer	35	28	32
51.2	Better seeds	3	12	8
51.3	Water for planting and feeding animals	23	42	34
51.4	More funds for investing in agriculture	25	11	17
51.5	Pesticides	5	1	3
51.6	Market	(1)	(1)	(1)
51.7	More land	1	2	1
51.8	Other	7	3	5
51.9	Don't know or don't answer	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Total	100%	100%	100%

52. Where did you learn how to do your occupation?

		Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
52.1	From parents and older relatives	71	76	74
52.2	From neighbors	8	9	8
52.3	From books and newspapers	2	1	2
52.4	Listened to the radio	3	4	3
52.5	Civil servant consulted and advised	1	2	1
52.6	From village groups	1	2	2
52.7	From educational institutions	1	1	1
52.8	From staff of the private sector (banks and private companies)	11	4	7
52.9	Others	2	1	2
	Total	100%	100%	100%

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
53. Do you want more training in your job?			
53.1 Yes	75	89	82
53.2 No	24	10	17
53.3 Don't know or don't answer	1	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%
54. If you do want more training, what would you like training in? (These percentages are based on the number of respondents who reported they want training. Chachoengsao - 373, Lampang - 446)			
54.1 Planting rice	49	31	40
54.2 Raising animals	25	16	20
54.3 Planting mushrooms	3	2	2
54.4 Plant other crops like peas, roots, etc.	8	36	23
54.5 Making baskets	1	1	1
54.6 Making mats	(1)	2	1
54.7 Weaving	0	0	0
54.8 Agricultural technology	2	1	1
54.9 Other	11	10	11
54.10 Don't know or don't answer	(1)	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%
35. Do you have problems with the market?			
55.1 Yes	35	38	37
55.2 No	65	62	63
Total	100%	100%	100%

56. What are the types of problems you have with the market?

(These percentages are based on the number of respondents who have a problem with the market. Chachoengsao - 170, Lampang - 188)

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
56.1 Unfair price set by the middleman who buys the products	62	60	61
56.2 No market	1	1	2
56.3 Exploitation by merchants (such as setting scales unfairly, etc.)	3	5	4
56.4 Company reneged on promise to buy products	0	3	2
56.5 Problems but did not specify type	30	18	24
56.6 Other	3	8	4
56.7 Don't know or don't answer	1	5	3
Total	100%	100%	100%

Section E Attitudes towards Women's Role

The percentages in this section are based on the number of respondents who are male household heads, in Chachoengsao - 351, Lampang - 353.

57. Your wife should have an income to help the family out.

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
57.1 Agree	81	92	85
57.2 Disagree	17	8	14
57.3 No opinion	2	0	1
Total	100%	100%	100%

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
58. Your wife should only do housework and not work outside the house.			
58.1 Agree	52	54	53
58.2 Disagree	45	45	45
58.3 No opinion	3	1	2
Total	100%	100%	100%
59. Husband and wife should have equal responsibility in family affairs.			
59.1 Agree	94	95	94
59.2 Disagree	6	4	5
59.3 No opinion	0	(1)	(1)
Total	100%	100%	100%
60. Your wife would be involved in decision making about family affairs.			
60.1 Agree	87	87	87
60.2 Disagree	8	11	9
60.3 No opinion	5	2	4
Total	100%	100%	100%
61. A mother influences her children's lives and thoughts.			
61.1 Agree	97	94	95
61.2 Disagree	2	5	4
61.3 No opinion	1	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
62. Your wife should contribute to this community's development.[1]			
62.1 Agree	96	96	96
62.2 Disagree	3	3	3
62.3 No opinion	1	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%
63. Your daughter should be involved in this community's development.			
63.1 Agree	98	98	98
63.2 Disagree	1	2	1
63.3 No opinion	1	0	1
Total	100%	100%	100%

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[1] Community development here means working for the good of the community, joining in cooperative efforts with the community to improve the community.

PART II

The respondents to these questions were all women between the ages of 15 and 49 and the wife of the head of the household regardless of her age who were at their home on the day of the survey. The percentages for every answer in Part II, unless otherwise indicated, are based on the total number of women respondents from the families interviewed. There are, in Chachoengsao Province 644 respondents and in Lampang Province 628 respondents.

Section A General Information

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
1. Number of respondents	644	628	1,272
2. Status of interviewee in relationship to the head of the household			
2.1 Head of the household	11	7	9
2.2 Wife of the head of the household	58	64	61
2.3 Other (such as daughter, niece, sister, etc.)	31	29	30
Total	100%	100%	100%
3. Age of the interviewee			
3.1 15 - 19 years old	16	17	16
3.2 20 - 24 years old	11	14	12
3.3 25 - 29 years old	11	10	10
3.4 30 - 39 years old	19	21	20
3.5 40 - 49 years old	18	25	22
3.6 50 years and over	25	13	20
Total	100%	100%	100%

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
4. Occupation			
4.1 None	3	2	3
4.2 Planting rice on family's land	50	58	54
4.3 Hired by others to plant on their fields	6	0	3
4.4 Rent rice fields to plant rice	1	0	1
4.5 Grow crops other than-rice	6	19	12
4.6 Raise animals	6	1	3
4.7 Work in the factory	0	1	(1)
4.8 Home industries	(1)	0	(1)
4.9 Civil servant and teachers	(1)	1	1
4.10 Merchant	6	3	5
4.11 Housewife	6	6	6
4.12 Technicians (hairdressers, dressmakers, etc.)	0	1	1
4.13 Student	5	5	5
4.14 Other (such as laborer and odd jobs)	10	3	6
Total	100%	100%	100%

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
5. Education			
5.1 Grade 1 - 4	67	59	63
5.2 Grade 5 - 7	4	3	3
5.3 Grade 8 - 10	3	3	3
5.4 Grade 11 - 12	1	0	1
5.5 Vocational school	0	(1)	(1)
5.6 Teacher's college or university	1	2	2
5.7 Never studied	22	31	26
5.8 Don't know or don't answer	2	1	2
Total	100%	100%	100%
6. Marital status			
6.1 Married	69	72	70
6.2 Single	26	22	24
6.3 Widowed	3	4	4
6.4 Separated/divorced	2	2	2
Total	100%	100%	100%
7. Age at marriage			
7.1 Less than 15 years old	0	(1)	0
7.2 15 - 19 years old	33	44	39
7.3 20 - 24 years old	53	47	49
7.4 25 - 29 years old	9	5	7
7.5 30 - 34 years old	3	2	3
7.6 35 years and over	2	1	2
Total	100%	100%	100%

8. Did you register your marriage?

(These percentages are based on the following number of respondents: Chachoengsao - 478, Lampang - 489)

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
8.1 Yes	47	30	39
8.2 No	53	69	61
8.3 Don't know or don't answer	0	1	(1)
Total	100%	100%	100%

9. Number of living children

(These percentages are based on the number of married respondents, Chachoengsao - 478, Lampang - 489)

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
9.1 None	4	6	5
9.2 1 child	12	15	14
9.3 2 children	15	18	16
9.4 3 children	13	13	13
9.5 4 children	14	13	14
9.6 5 children	12	11	11
9.7 6 - 7 children	14	14	14
9.8 8 - 9 children	11	7	9
9.9 10 - 11 children	4	2	3
9.10 12 children or more	1	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%

10. Do you have an income

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
10.1 Yes	88	89	89
10.2 No	12	11	11
Total	100%	100%	100%

11. Annual income (U.S. $1.00 = ฿ 20.00)

(Theses percentages are based on the number of respondents who reportedly do have an income. Chachoengsao - 566, Lampang - 557)

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
11.1 Less than ฿2,000	6	22	14
11.2 ฿2,000 - ฿2,999	5	6	5
11.3 ฿3,000 - ฿4,499	8	5	7
11.4 ฿4,500 - ฿5,999	4	2	3
11.5 ฿6,000 - ฿7,499	4	2	3
11.6 ฿7,500 - ฿8,999	2	1	1
11.7 ฿9,000 - ฿10,499	2	1	2
11.8 ฿10,500 - ฿11,999	1	0	1
11.9 ฿12,000 - ฿14,999	3	(1)	2
11.10 ฿15,000 - ฿17,999	3	(1)	1
11.11 ฿18,000 - ฿32,999	7	1	4
11.12 ฿33,00 and over	4	0	2
11.13 Earn income together with family	50	59	54
11.14 Don't know or don't answer	1	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%

12. Have you ever received training in your occupation?

(These percentages are based on those respondents who have jobs. Chachoengsao - 624, Lampang - 607)

12.1 Yes	84	90	87
12.2 No	16	10	13
Total	100%	100%	100%

13. Where did you receive training in your occupation?

(These percentages are based on the number of respondents who reportedly had some training. Chachoengsao - 537, Lampang - 554)

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
13.1 From parents and older relatives	81	83	82
13.2 From neighbors and friends	8	7	8
13.3 From books and newspapers	1	(1)	1
13.4 Advised by government civil servant	2	2	2
13.5 From village groups	0	1	(1)
13.6 Organized training courses	2	2	2
13.7 Other	6	4	5
Total	100%	100%	100%

14. Do you want to receive more income by doing other or more work?

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
14.1 Yes	74	83	79
14.2 No	26	17	21
Total	100%	100%.	100%

15. If you want other work, what kind of work would you like?

(These percentages are based on the number of respondents who reported that they want to receive more income by doing other or more work. Chachoengsao - 478, Lampang - 523)

		Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
15.1	Weaving	0	2	1
15.2	Mat making	1	0	(1)
15.3	Carving, work with wood	0	0	0
15.4	Basket making	7	1	4
15.5	Sewing	16	21	19
15.6	Raising animals	17	21	19
15.7	Agricultural cultivation	13	25	19
15.8	Other (majority of these are to be hired for odd jobs, be a saleswoman, or do anything)	45	28	36
15.9	Don't know or don't answer	1	2	2
	Total	100%	100%	100%

16. Who decides what to do with the products of your labor?

(These percentages are based on the following number of respondents, Chachoengsao - 415, Lampang - 452)

16.1	Husband	13	22	17
16.2	Wife	23	20	22
16.3	The husband and wife together	51	50	50
16.4	Other (such as mother, father, and older relatives)	12	7	10
16.5	Don't know or don't answer	1	1	1
	Total	100%	100%	100%

17. Who keeps the income and handles the money?

(These percentages are based on the following number of respondents, Chachoengsao - 495, Lampang - 490)

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
17.1 Husband	10	5	8
17.2 Wife	60	83	71
17.3 Husband and wife both=keep the money	19	6	12
17.4 Other	11	6	9
Total	100%	100%	100%

18. If you receive income from your job do you keep it yourself?

(These percentages are based on the following number of respondents, Chachoengsao - 592, Lampang - 522)

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
18.1 Yes	97	93	95
18.2 No	3	7	5
Total	100%	100%	100%

19. If you do get an income do you receive the same salary as a man doing the same job? (These percentages are based on the following respondents, Chachoengsao - 582, Lampang - 595)

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
19.1 Yes	62	41	52
19.2 The man receives more	35	58	47
19.3 The woman receives more	(1)	(1)	(1)
19.4 Don't know or don't answer	2	(1)	1
Total	100%	100%	100%

20. How do you go to the market most often?

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
20.1 Walk	50	67	58
20.2 Bicycle	9	18	14
20.3 Bus	10	0	5
20.4 Minibus (small pickup with seats)	21	12	17
20.5 Motorcycle	1	2	1
20.6 Others	9	1	5
Total	100%	100%	100%

Section C Social Information

21. In choosing a spouse how did you/will you choose?

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
21.1 Choose yourself	65	83	74
21.2 Have your parents choose for your	33	13	23
21.3 Other	1	1	1
21.4 Don't know or don't answer	1	3	2
Total	100%	100%	100%

22. Have you instructed your daughter about what kind of husband to select? (These percentages are based on the number of respondents who have daughters. Chachoengsao - 399, Lampang - 370)

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
22.1 Yes	54	60	56
22.2 No	46	40	44
Total	100%	100%	100%

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
23. If you have instructed her, what did you say? (These percentages are based on the number of respondents who have instructed their daughters. Chachoengsao - 215, Lampang - 225)			
23.1 Pick a rich man	1	7	4
23.2 Pick a hardworking, honest man	98	90	94
23.3 It's up to the daughter	(1)	1	1
23.4 Other	1	2	1
Total	100%	100%	100%
24. Have you ever thought about family planning (not only birth control)?			
24.1 Yes	64	53	59
24.2 No	36	47	41
Total	100%	100%	100%
25. If you have thought about family planning, who thought of it? (These percentages are based on the number of respondents who have thought about family planning. Chachoengsao - 415, Lampang - 334)			
25.1 Thought of it myself	32	40	36
25.2 My husband thought of it	3	3	3
25.3 Thought about it together	59	54	57
25.4 Other	5	1	3
25.5 Don't know or don't answer	1	2	1
Total	100%	100%	100%
26. Do you use birth control methods?			
26.1 Yes	23	32	28
26.2 No	77	68	72
Total	100%	100%	100%

27. What birth control method to you use?

(These percentages are based on the number of respondents who practice birth control. Chachoengsao - 148, Lampang - 202)

27.1	Condom	0	1	1
27.2	Pill	45	70	59
27.3	Shot	11	8	9
27.4	Sterilization	30	9	18
27.5	I.U.D.	13	11	12
27.6	Other	1	1	1
	Total	100%	100%	100%

28. Where did you get you information about birth control?

(These percentages are based on the same number of respondents as the last item.)

28.1	Doctor	32	26	28
28.2	Other medical personnel	21	52	39
28.3	Friend	26	11	17
28.4	Relative	5	1	3
28.5	Book	(1)	(1)	(1)
28.6	Radio	1	2	2
28.7	Person selling medicines or private groups	(1)	1	1
28.8	Other	10	6	8
28.9	Don't know or don't answer	3	1	2
	Total	100%	100%	100%

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
29. Do you have children under 5 years old?			
(These percentages are based on the number of respondents who have children. Chachoengsao - 460, Lampang - 462)			
29.1 Yes	38	55	47
29.2 No	62	45	53
Total	100%	100%	100%
30. How do you feed your child/ children under 5 years old?			
(These percentages are based on the number of respondents who have children under 5 years old. Chachoengsao - 176, Lampang - 255)			
30.1 Mother's breast milk	74	91	84
30.2 Powdered milk	5	2	4
30.3 Combination of the above two	11	3	6
30.4 Canned sweetened milk	4	1	2
30.5 Rice and bananas	4	1	2
30.6 Other	1	0	(1)
30.7 Don't know or don't answer	1	2	2
Total	100%	100%	100%

		Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
31.	If you work outside the house, who takes care of your children? (These percentages are based on the number of respondents who have children and who work outside the house. Chachoengsao-378, Lampang-408)			
31.1	Older relatives	56	66	61
31.2	Older children, nieces, and nephews	23	14	18
31.3	Neighbors	1	2	2
31.4	Hire someone else	5	3	4
31.5	Take the child with you to work	5	11	8
31.6	Others	10	4	7
	Total	100%	100%	100%
32.	When you are sick where do you usually take care of yourself?			
32.1	At the health center	16	9	13
32.2	At the hospital	13	42	27
32.3	Go to the district doctor	9	15	12
32.4	Go to the village traditional doctor	1	2	2
32.5	Buy medicine and take care of myself	49	24	36
32.6	Illegal untrained medicine person	1	0	(1)
32.7	Take medicine by self and if not better then go to the doctor	2	4	3
32.8	Others	9	4	7
	Total	100%	100%	100%

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
33. Do you listen to the radio?			
33.1 Often/always	50	37	44
33.2 Sometimes	41	51	46
33.3 Never	9	12	10
Total	100%	100%	100%
34. What radio program do you listen to the most? (These percentages are based on the number of respondents who listen to the radio. Chachoengsao - 585, Lampang - 554)			
34.1 News	50	57	53
34.2 Folksongs	4	3	4
34.3 Thai popular music	3	1	2
34.4 General music	14	19	16
34.5 Local songs of the region	0	10	5
34.6 Plays	24	9	17
34.7 Other	5	1	3
Total	100%	100%	100%
35. Do you read newspaper and magazines?			
35.1 Often/always	8	8	8
35.2 If available, will read	5	4	4
35.3 Sometimes	33	30	32
35.4 Never	54	58	56
Total	100%	100%	100%

36. What articles do you read the most in the newspapers and magazines? (Based on the number of people who read newspapers. Chachoengsao - 297, Lampang - 261)

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
36.1 Thai news	84	84	84
36.2 General articles	1	3	2
36.3 Society news	8	6	7
36.4 Other	5	6	5
36.5 Don't answer or don't know	2	1	2
Total	100%	100%	100%

37. Is there a women's organization or youth group in your village?

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
37.1 Yes	18	72	44
37.2 No	82	28	56
Total	100%	100%	100%

38. Do you belong to the women's organization or youth group? (These percentages are based on the number of respondents who answered that there is a woman's organization or youth group. Chachoengsao - 113, Lampang - 450)

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
38.1 Yes	13	34	30
38.2 No	85	65	69
38.3 Don't know or don't answer	2	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%

39. If you are not a member, would you like to be one?

(These percentages are based on the number of respondents who answered that there is a women's organization but they are not members. Chachoengsao - 98, Lampang - 325)

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
39.1 Yes	40	39	39
39.2 No	57	54	55
39.3 Don't know or don't answer	3	7	6
Total	100%	100%	100%

40. If there is no women's organization or youth group do you feel ready to be the leader of such a group?

(These percentages are based on the number of respendents who reported that there is no women's organization or youth group in the village. Chachoengsao - 529, Lampang - 177)

40.1 Yes	16	12	15
40.2 No, but will work with others	61	63	62
40.3 Have no time to help	21	23	21
40.4 Other	1	0	(1)
40.5 Don't know or don't answer	1	2	2
Total	100%	100%	100%

41. Do you know that women have equal rights with men?

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
41.1 Yes	46	40	43
41.2 No	54	60	57
Total	100%	100%	100%

42. Did you vote last time (April, 1976)?

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
42.1 Yes	77	80	78
42.2 No	23	20	22
Total	100%	100%	100%

43. If you did vote, how did you decide who to vote for?

(These percentages are based on the number of respondents who said they voted. Chachoengsao - 415, Lampang - 418)

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
43.1 Decided by yourself	80	91	86
43.2 Husband advised you	3	2	2
43.3 Followed advise of campaign leaders	5	1	3
43.4 Village head or committee advised you	6	3	5
43.5 Others	6	3	4
Total	100%	100%	100%

Section D General Ideas and Attitudes of the Women Interviewed

		Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
44.	What would you like your daughter to be when she grows up?			
44.1	Teacher	34	40	36
44.2	Nurse or doctor	22	23	23
44.3	Dress maker	15	14	15
44.4	Civil servant	4	5	4
44.5	Housewife	3	3	3
44.6	Agriculturalist	11	10	11
44.7	Merchant	3	1	2
44.8	Other (such as whatever they want)	7	3	5
44.9	Don't know or don't answer	1	1	1
	Total	100%	100%	100%
45.	How far do you/would you want your daughter to study?			
45.1	As far as she is able	6	12	9
45.2	University Degree	36	19	28
45.3	Diploma (study after high school)	10	16	13
45.4	Grade 12, high school	10	17	13
45.5	Grade 7, upper primary school	16	12	14
45.6	Grade 4, lower primary school	12	20	16
45.7	Apprentice skill, no need to go to school	3	1	2
45.8	No need to go to school at all	4	1	2
45.9	Other	2	1	2
45.10	Never thought of it	1	1	1
	Total	100%	100%	100%

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
46. How far do you/would you want your son to study?			
46.1 As far as he is able	7	13	10
46.2 University degree	48	22	35
46.3 Diploma (Study after high school)	9	15	12
46.4 Grade 12, high school	12	20	16
46.5 Grade 7, upper primary school	13	12	12
46.6 Grade 4, lower primary school	7	15	11
46.7 Apprentice a skill, no need to go to school	1	0	(1)
46.8 No need to go to school at all	1	(1)	1
46.9 Other	2	2	2
46.10 Never though about it	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total	100%	100%	100%
47. Have you ever thought of your daughter's future? (These percentages are based on the number of respondents who have daughters. Chachoengsao - 399, Lampang - 370)			
47.1 Yes	72	78	75
47.2 No	28	22	25
Total	100%	100%	100%
48. How old do you/would you like your daughter to be when she gets married?			
48.1 14 - 19 years old	3	12	7
48.2 20 - 24 years old	65	71	68
48.3 25 - 29 years old	23	15	19
48.4 30 years old and older	4	1	3
48.5 Never thought of it	5	1	3
Total	100%	100%	100%

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
49. The reason for the answer to question #48.			
49.1 Marry young so the grandchildren will grouw up quickly and be able to help the family	(1)	2	1
49.2 Wait until daughter is mature	81	86	84
49.3 Depends on what the daughter wishes	1	(1)	1
49.4 Depends on fate	1	0	(1)
49.5 Other (such as get married late so the daughter can work for her parents first and so she won't have lots of children)	16	12	14
Total	100%	100%	100%
50. After your daughter is married, how long should she wait before having children? (These percentages are based on the number of respondents who reportedly have daughters. Chachoengsao - 399, Lampang - 370)			
50.1 Right away	14	16	15
50.2 Wait 1 - 2 years	53	67	60
50.3 Anytime she wants	20	10	15
50.4 Other (such as wait 2 - 3 years)	13	7	10
Total	100%	100%	100%
51. Does your neighbor influence your thinking alot?			
51.1 Yes	33	53	43
51.2 No	67	47	57
Total	100%	100%	100%

Section E Women's Attitudes towards their Socio-Economic Situation

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
52. You worry alot about your economic situation.			
52.1 Agree	98	99	99
52.2 Disagree	1	(1)	1
52.3 No opinion	(1)	0	0
Total	100%	100%	100%
53. You should work and earn an income to help your family.			
53.1 Agree	96	95	96
53.2 Disagree	3	4	3
53.3 No opinion	1	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%
54. You should stay at home and do housework and not work outside the home.			
54.1 Agree	30	38	34
54.2 Disagree	66	59	53
54.3 No opinion	4	3	3
Total	100%	100%	100%
55. You should get a job in your village.			
55.1 Agree	90	81	86
55.2 Disagree	8	17	12
55.3 No opinion	2	2	2
Total	100%	100%	100%

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
56. You could get a job outside your village.			
56.1 Agree	50	58	54
56.2 Disagree	48	41	45
56.3 No opinion	2	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%
57. Children 12 years and older should work and bring income to the family.			
57.1 Agree	64	62	63
57.2 Disagree	32	37	35
57.3 No opinion	4	1	2
Total	100%	100%	100%
58. A family should have more than two children.			
58.1 Agree	71	50	60
58.2 Disagree	24	47	36
58.3 No opinion	5	3	4
Total	100%	100%	100%
59. You would like to have more boys than girls in the family.			
59.1 Agree	53	53	53
59.2 Disagree	32	31	31
59.3 No opinion	15	16	16
Total	100%	100%	100%

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
60. There should be family planning in your family.			
60.1 Agree	90	92	91
60.2 Disagree	7	5	6
60.3 No opinion	3	3	3
Total	100%	100%	100%
61. Girls and boys should have equal responsibility in the family.			
61.1 Agree	91	92	92
61.2 Disagree	7	6	6
61.3 No opinion	2	2	2
Total	100%	100%	100%

Section F Women's Attitudes towards the Role of Women

62. Mothers influence their children's lives and thoughts.			
62.1 Agree	99	98	98
62.2 Disagree	0	2	1
62.3 No opinion	1	0	1
Total	100%	100%	100%
63. The husband should make most of the decisions in the family by himself.			
63.1 Agree	20	28	24
63.2 Disagree	74	68	71
63.3 No opinion	6	4	5
Total	100%	100%	100%

		Chachoengsao	Lampang	[illegible]
64.	Both men and women should select their own spouses.			
64.1	Agree	66	87	76
64.2	Disagree	29	12	21
64.3	No opinion	5	1	3
	Total	100%	100%	100%
65.	Men and women should receive the same salary for the same work.			
65.1	Agree	88	82	85
65.2	Disagree	11	17	14
65.3	No opinion	1	1	1
	Total	100%	100%	100%
66.	A women's group in an important thing to have in a village.			
66.1	Agree	84	91	88
66.2	Disagree	7	2	4
66.3	No opinion	9	7	8
	Total	100%	100%	100%
67.	You are able to help in solving your community's problems.			
67.1	Agree	83	77	80
67.2	Disagree	9	18	14
67.3	No opinion	8	5	6
	Total	100%	100%	100%

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
68. Women are capable of being leaders in your village.			
68.1 Agree	81	75	78
68.2 Disagree	14	19	17
68.3 No opinion	5	6	5
Total	100%	100%	100%
69. Women are capable of having high political positions, such as mayor.			
69.1 Agree	84	76	80
69.2 Disagree	12	17	15
69.3 No opinion	4	7	5
Total	100%	100%	100%

Section G Women's Attitudes toward their Training Needs and Community Problems

70. Do you want training or more knowledge in any areas?			
70.1 Yes	89	93	91
70.2 No	11	7	9
Total	100%	100%	100%
71. You would like to know more about nutrition.			
71.1 Agree	87	94	91
71.2 Disagree	10	5	7
71.3 No opinion	3	1	2
Total	100%	100%	100%

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
72. You would like to know more about health care.			
72.1 Agree	92	97	94
72.2 Disagree	6	3	5
72.3 No opinion	2	0	1
Total	100%	100%	100%
73. You would like to know more about family planning.			
73.1 Agree	82	83	83
73.2 Disagree	13	13	13
73.3 No opinion	5	4	4
Total	100%	100%	100%
74. You would like to know more about planting crops other than rice.			
74.1 Agree	85	93	88
74.2 Disagree	13	6	10
74.3 No opinion	2	1	2
Total	100%	100%	100%
75. You would like to know more about raising animals.			
75.1 Agree	79	91	85
75.2 Disagree	19	8	14
75.3 No opinion	2	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
76. You would like to learn how to sew.			
76.1 Agree	59	75	67
76.2 Disagree	38	24	31
76.3 No opinion	3	1	2
Total	100%	100%	100%
77. You would like to learn how to weave cloth.			
77.1 Agree	27	64	46
77.2 Disagree	70	34	52
77.3 No opinion	3	2	2
Total	100%	100%	100%
78. You would like to learn how to make baskets.			
78.1 Agree	61	49	55
78.2 Disagree	37	50	43
78.3 No opinion	2	1	2
Total	100%	100%	100%
79. You would like to study reading and writing.			
79.1 Agree	52	66	59
79.2 Disagree	45	32	39
79.3 No opinion	3	2	2
Total	100%	100%	100%

80. What one area would you like more training in or knowledge about? (Choose from either one of the above or another area not mentioned.) (These percentages are based on the number of respondents who answered that they do want training. Chachoengsao - 576, Lampang - 582)

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
80.1 Sewing	27	36	31
80.2 Growing crops	19	21	20
80.3 Raising animals	22	17	19
80.4 Reading and writing	7	12	9
80.5 Making baskets	8	1	5
80.6 Nutrition	5	2	4
80.7 Health care	2	1	2
80.8 Family planning	2	1	2
80.9 Weaving cloth	1	3	2
80.10 Other	5	6	5
80.11 Don't know or don't answer	2	0	1
Total	100%	100%	100%

81. What month is convenient for you to study or train in a skill? (These percentages are based on the number of respondents who wanted training in some area. Chachoengsao - 586, Lampang - 572)

		Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
81.1	January	3	5	4
81.2	February	10	4	7
81.3	March	34	34	34
81.4	April	20	22	21
81.5	May - June	2	2	2
81.6	July - August	2	1	1
81.7	September - October	3	1	2
81.8	November - December	2	1	2
81.9	Anytime	17	25	21
81.10	No time free at all	3	1	2
81.11	Other	4	4	4
	Total	100%	100%	100%

82. What time of the day is convenient for you to study or train? (These percentages are based on the same number of respondents as the last item.)

82.1	Morning	17	23	20
82.2	Afternoon	22	28	25
82.3	Evening	8	26	17
82.4	Anytime	45	20	33
82.5	Not free at anytime	3	1	2
82.6	Other	5	2	3
	Total	100%	100%	100%

		Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
83.	In what style would you like to study? (These percentages are based on the same number of respondents as item #81.)			
83.1	Formal (in a classroom)	23	39	31
83.2	By radio or in very small groups	73	58	65
83.3	Non-formal large group training	3	3	3
83.4	Other	1	0	1
	Total	100%	100%	100%
84.	Do you feel you could train others in a skill?			
84.1	Yes	55	62	58
84.2	No	45	38	42
	Total	100%	100%	100%
85.	Specify the skill you feel you could teach. (These percentages are based on the number of respondents who reported that they could train others. Chachoengsao - 357, Lampang - 408)			
85.1	Nutrition	2	3	3
85.2	Sewing	18	23	21
85.3	Hairdressing	1	1	1
85.4	Weaving cloth	1	12	7
85.5	Making baskets	20	3	11
85.6	Making straw	(1)	(1)	(1)
85.7	Flower making	0	1	(1)
85.8	First aid	(1)	(1)	(1)
85.9	Planting rice	23	13	18
85.10	Growing crops	11	26	19
85.11	Raising animals	12		9
85.12	Making straw mats	2	0	1

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
85.13 Other	6	6	6
85.14 Don't know or don't answer	2	4	3
Total	100%	100%	100%

86. Does your village need to improve anything?

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
86.1 Yes	97	99	98
86.2 No	3	1	2
Total	100%	100%	100%

87. What one improvement is most important for your village?

(These percentages are based on the number of respondents who reported that their village needed improvement. Cachoengsao - 622, Lampang - 623)

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
87.1 Health services	10	10	10
87.2 Communication (roads)	22	32	27
87.3 School	2	4	3
87.4 Village cooperative	2	2	2
87.5 Water for agriculture	43	37	40
87.6 Day care center	1	0	(1)
87.7 Electricity	14	9	12
87.8 Other	4	5	5
87.9 Don't know or don't answer	2	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%

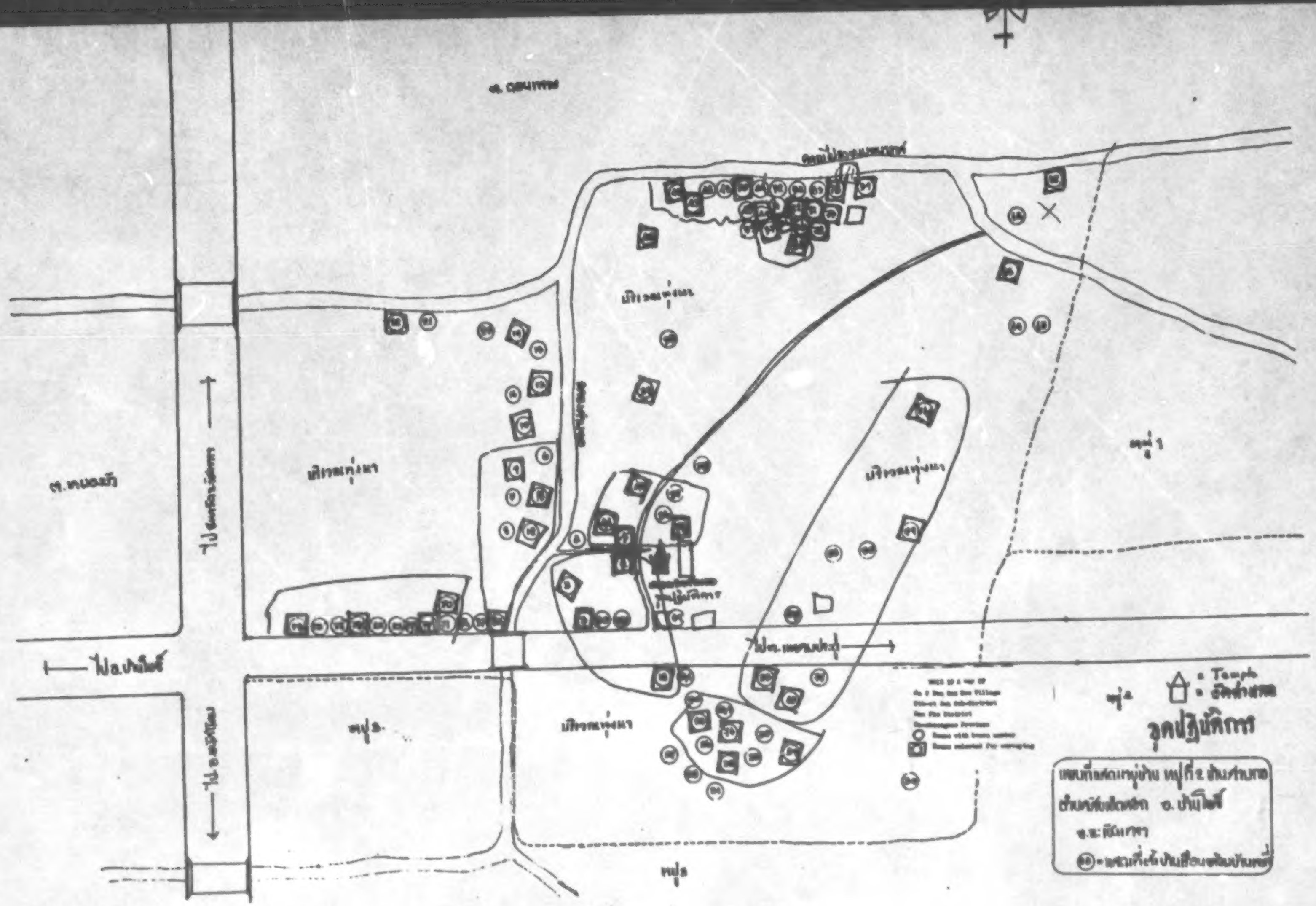
88. Reason for the answer to item #87.

(Percentages are based on the same number of respondents as #87))

	Chachoengsao	Lampang	Total
88.1 Inadequate supply	43	37	40
88.2 None present in the village now	25	20	22
88.3 Present situation is not good enough, lacks quality	29	39	34
88.4 Other	3	4	4
Total	100%	100%	100%

APPENDIX III

SAMPLE MAPS OF VILLAGES SURVEYED

บริเวณทุ่งนา
ไปอ.บ้านโพธิ์
= Temple
จุดปฏิบัติการ
จ.ฉะเชิงเทรา

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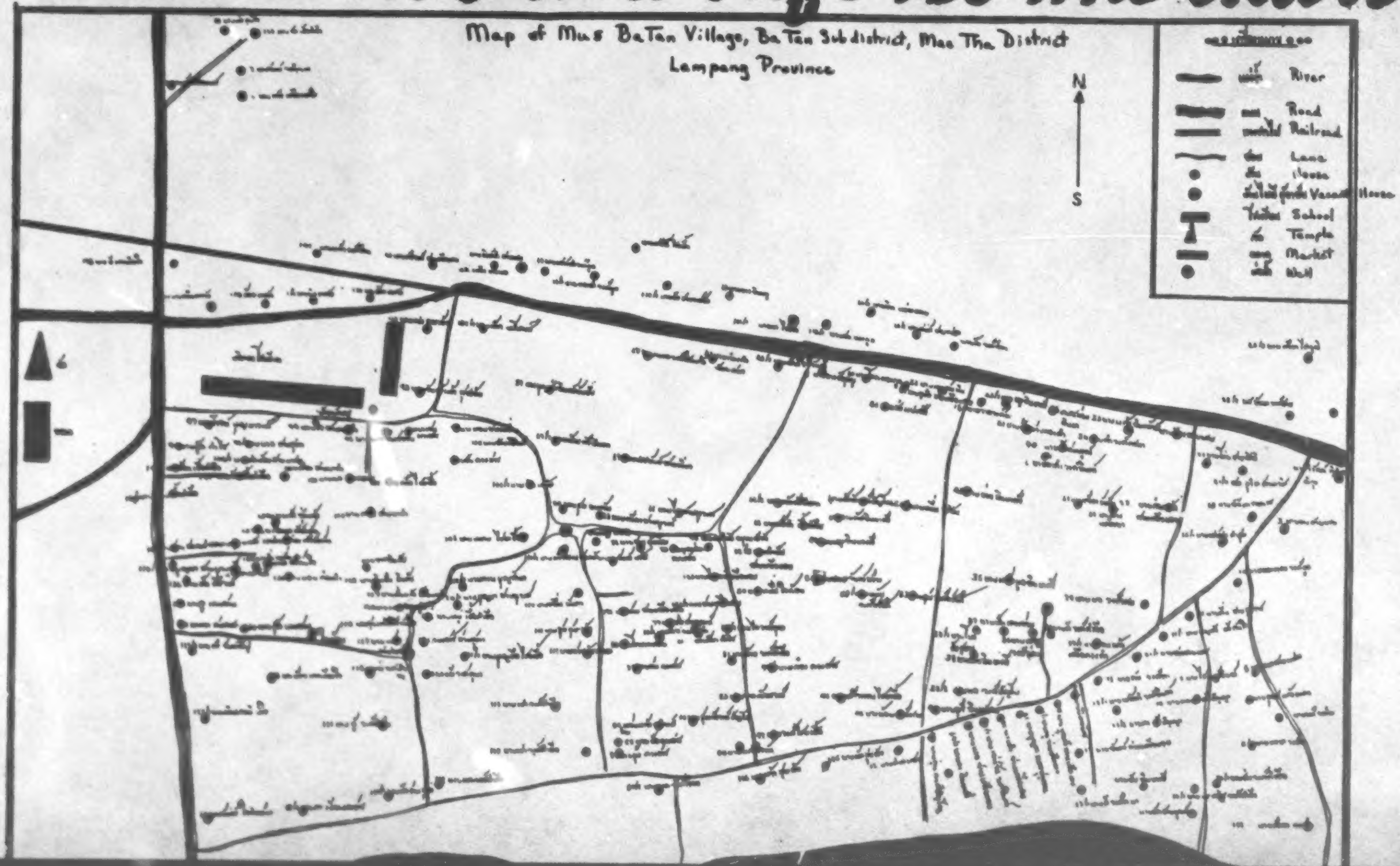
แผนที่บ้านป่าตันหมู่ ๕ ต.ป่าตัน อ.แม่ทะ



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